

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. email	SSN & DOB [partial] (1 page)	06/09/1997	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
WHO (Cloning)
OA/Box Number: 500000

FOLDER TITLE:

[06/09/1997 - 06/18/1997]

2013-0365-F

wr10720

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
- b(4) Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA]
- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 09:04:56.00

SUBJECT: FOR CLONING EVENT -- Final Legislation and Transmittal Letter

TO: G. Timothy Saunders (CN=G. Timothy Saunders/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are transmittal letter and the legislation.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 06/09/97

09:02 AM -----

Elizabeth Drye

06/09/97 08:55:22 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Phillip Caplan/WHO/EOP

cc: Todd Stern/WHO/EOP

Subject: FOR CLONING EVENT -- Final Legislation and Transmittal Letter

Please get to Jon Murchinson and Josh Silverman in Press when you're done.

Thanks.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D0]MAIL41533395O.116 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

A BILL

To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) It has been reported that an adult sheep has been cloned using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, a form of cloning.

(b) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) has reviewed the scientific and ethical implications of this technology's potential use to clone human beings.

(1) NBAC has found that:

(a) Somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may have many applications for biotechnology, livestock

production, and new medical approaches including the production of pharmaceutical proteins and prospects for regeneration and repair of human tissues.

(b) However, the possibility of using somatic cell nuclear transfer for the purposes of creating a child entails significant scientific uncertainty and medical risk. Potential risks, known and unknown, could result in harm to a child.

(2) The NBAC concluded unanimously that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning. The Commission's consensus is based on current scientific information indicating that this technique is not safe to use in humans at this point.

(3) Moreover, in addition to issues of safety, the Commission identified many additional serious ethical concerns which they agreed require a great deal more widespread and careful public deliberation before this technology may be used.

(4) NBAC recommended a continuation of the current moratorium on the use of Federal funds to support any attempt to create a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer, and an immediate request to all firms, clinicians,

investigators, and professional societies to comply voluntarily with the intent of the Federal moratorium.

(5) NBAC further recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit anyone from attempting, whether in a research or clinical setting, to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning.

(6) NBAC also recommended that the United States cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually supported restrictions on this activity.

(7) NBAC specified that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use and recommend whether the prohibition should be continued.

(8) The Commission concluded that any regulatory or legislative actions undertaken to effect the foregoing prohibition should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of research, such as the cloning of human DNA sequences and cells, which raise neither the scientific nor the ethical issues that arise from the possible creation of children through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques.

(9) The Commission also found that cloning animals

by somatic cell nuclear transfer does not raise the same issues implicated in attempting to use the technique to create a child, and its continuation should only be subject to existing regulations regarding the humane use of animals.

(c) Biomedical research facilities, including those conducting cloning, and reproductive services facilities affect interstate commerce.

SECTION 3. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(a) To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning; and

(b) To provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in humans.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Cloning" means the production of a precise genetic copy of a molecule (including DNA), cell, tissue, plant, animal, or human.

(b) "Somatic cell" means any cell of the body other than germ cells (eggs or sperm).

(c) "Somatic cell nuclear transfer" means the transfer of a cell nucleus from a somatic cell into an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person

or other legal entity, public or private, to perform or use somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being.

SECTION 6. PROTECTED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict other areas of biomedical and agricultural research, including important and promising work that involves:

(1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or

(2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

SECTION 7. PENALTIES.—

(a) Any person who intentionally violates Section 5 shall be fined the greater of \$250,000 or two times the gross gain or loss from the offense.

(b) If a person is violating or about to violate Section 5, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in Federal district court to enjoin such violation.

(c) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation or attempted violation of Section 5, or any property traceable to such property, is subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 46 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(d) The Attorney General of the United States shall have exclusive enforcement authority under this Act.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.—This Act shall apply to somatic cell nuclear transfers performed within five years after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 9. NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT.—No later than four and one-half years after the enactment of this Act, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall report to the President on (1) the state of the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer; (2) the ethical and social issues associated with the potential use of this technology in humans; and (3) the advisability of continuing the prohibition established by this Act. The Commission is authorized to continue for five years from the date of enactment for this purpose and for other purposes as established in Executive Order 12975 and subsequent amendments to this order.

SECTION 10. RIGHT OF ACTION.—Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any individual or person a private right of action.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 9, 1997

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ronald L. Wright (CN=Ronald L. Wright/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 06:23:10.00

SUBJECT: POTUSKED FOR 06/09

TO: KWILKINS (PR_U=KWILKINS @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SMAHON (PR_U=SMAHON @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JAVANT (PR_U=JAVANT @ PR_L=NAVSUPFC @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MDONNELL (PR_U=MDONNELL @ PR_L=WHMO399 @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RPATTERS (PR_U=RPATTERS @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JRICARD (PR_U=JRICARD @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: AGARVIN (PR_U=AGARVIN @ PR_L=WHOPS399 @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Alan P. Sullivan (CN=Alan P. Sullivan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CBUNCHE (PR_U=CBUNCHE @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CMARIANO (PR_U=CMARIANO @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CRADERST (PR_U=CRADERST @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CSCHANZE (PR_U=CSCHANZE @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

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READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SWILD (PR_U=SWILD @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: HAWKINS_J (HAWKINS_J @ AI @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GSTOWE (PR_U=GSTOWE @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KVERMAAT (PR_U=KVERMAAT @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DPETERS (PR_U=DPETERS @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: DDONNELL (PR_U=DDONNELL @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DPITTARD (PR_U=DPITTARD @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DMCKENZI (PR_U=DMCKENZI @ PR_L=WHOPS399 @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GRATHS (PR_U=GRATHS @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: FGEIER (PR_U=FGEIER @ PR_L=WHMO399 @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: PJACKSON (PR_U=PJACKSON @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JERYAN (PR_U=JERYAN @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: RRAMSAY (PR_U=RRAMSAY @ PR_L=NAVSUPFC @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: PATTERSON_R (PATTERSON_R @ AI @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LBORDEN (PR_U=LBORDEN @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: DTURNER (PR_U=DTURNER @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: JOTTO (PR_U=JOTTO @ PR_L=WHMOOEOB @ MRP @ OPUS @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1997

FINAL

SCHEDULING DIRECTOR:	STEPHANIE STREETT
HOME:	202-332-5651
OFFICE:	202-456-2823
WHCA PAGER:	4033

PRESS COORDINATOR: JEREMY GAINES
HOME: 202-362-5475
OFFICE: 202-456-5771
WHCA PAGER: 4194

WEATHER: Washington, DC
Partly cloudy. Wind variable at 4 to 8 knots. Low 56 to 61. High 75 to 80.

SCHEDULE OF THE PRESIDENT
FOR
MONDAY, JUNE 9, 1997
FINAL

9:00 am- INTERN PHOTO
9:15 am SOUTH PORTICO
Staff Contact: Madge Henning
Event Coordinator: Setti Warren
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

9:30 am- MEETING
9:45 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Erskine Bowles

9:45 am- BRIEFING
10:00 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Sandy Berger

10:00 am- BRIEFING
10:15 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Dan Tarullo

10:15 am- MEETING WITH INTERNATIONAL LABOR LEADERS
11:00 am ROOSEVELT ROOM
Staff Contact: Craig Smith, Dan Tarullo
CLOSED PRESS

11:00 am- BRIEFING
11:30 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Jack Gibbons

11:30 am- MEET AND GREET
11:40 am OVAL OFFICE
Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Jack Gibbons
WHITE HOUSE PHOTO ONLY

11:45 am- REPORT PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
BIOETHICS
12:15 pm ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ROSE GARDEN
Remarks: Jordan Tamagni

Staff Contact: Bruce Reed, Jack Gibbons

Event Coordinator: Setti Warren

OPEN PRESS

-- The President and Vice President, accompanied by Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chairman, National Bioethics Advisory Commission, are announced into the Rose Garden.

-- The Vice President makes welcoming remarks and introduces Dr. Harold Shapiro.

-- Dr. Harold Shapiro makes remarks and introduces the President.

-- The President makes remarks.

-- Upon conclusion of remarks, the President and Vice President depart.

12:20 pm- MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT,S COMMITTEE
OF

12:40 pm ADVISORS ON TECHNOLOGY (PCAST)
ROOSEVELT ROOM

Staff Contact: Jack Gibbons

CLOSED PRESS

12:45 pm- SCHEDULING MEETING
1:15 pm CABINET ROOM

Staff Contact: Stephanie Streett

1:15 pm- PHONE/OFFICE TIME
4:45 pm OVAL OFFICE

4:45 pm- MEETING
5:15 pm OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Nancy Hernreich

5:15 pm- BRIEFING
6:00 pm OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Michael McCurry

6:00 pm- INTERVIEW WITH BUSINESS
WEEK

6:30 pm OVAL OFFICE

Staff Contact: Michael McCurry

CLOSED PRESS

6:45 pm- MEETING
7:15 pm RESIDENCE

Staff Contact: Craig Smith

7:15 pm- HOLD
8:00 pm

BC AND HRC RON THE WHITE HOUSE

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

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RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Anne E. McGuire (CN=Anne E. McGuire/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:01:29.00

SUBJECT: One last name for cloning

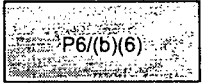
TO: Jamie B. Schwartz (CN=Jamie B. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Elisa Eisenian

[001]



Is this ok?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:22:57.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda M. Anders (CN=Brenda M. Anders/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCHUGH_L (MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHEAR_S (SCHEAR_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHWARTZ_L (SCHWARTZ_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Michael D. McCurry (CN=Michael D. McCurry/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jessica B. Vogelsson (CN=Jessica B. Vogelsson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: ANDERSON_L (ANDERSON_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SILVERMAN_J (SILVERMAN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: LEWIS_PF (LEWIS_PF @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GREEN_J (GREEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lorraine L. Wytkind (CN=Lorraine L. Wytkind/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Barry J. Toiv (CN=Barry J. Toiv/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

A press contact for the National Bioethics Advisory Commission:

Damon Thompson at 205-1842

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 12:40:20.00

SUBJECT: FYI:

TO: SAMBURG_T (SAMBURG_T @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:40 PM -----

Kevin S. Moran

06/09/97 12:34:58 PM

Record Type: Record

To: BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
cc:
Subject: FYI:

I spoke with Mark this morning. As soon as I get a moment to ask Ann about PICS, I will get you an answer about putting up the new site with ratings. My hope is that she will say yes, quickly. Let me know in the mean time if there is anything else you need.

Also, let's put the straight remarks of the President's cloning announcement up. I'd like to put a link from "What's New" on the top page and drop the President's trip to Europe.

Thanks again. Kevin

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:40 PM -----

Kevin S. Moran

06/09/97 12:35:22 PM

Record Type: Record

To: BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

cc:
Subject: 1997-06-09 President's Remarks at Cloning Announcement

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:35 PM -----

SUNTUM_M @ A1
06/09/97 12:14:00 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: 1997-06-09 President's Remarks at Cloning Announcement

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 9, 1997

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
AT ANNOUNCEMENT OF CLONING LEGISLATION

The Rose Garden

11:56 P.M. EDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you very much, Dr. Shapiro, for that fine set of remarks and for your report. I thank all the members of the President's Committee of Advisors. I'd also like to thank Secretary Shalala and Dr. Varmus for being here today, along with the President's Advisor on Science and Technology, Dr. Jack Gibbons. And I thank Congressman Brown and Congresswoman Morella for being here and for their interest in this important issue.

But mostly let me say again, I am profoundly grateful to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission and to Dr. Harold Shapiro for preparing this report on a difficult topic in a short period of time, requiring an extensive inquiry. Your commitment and your courage in breaking new ground in policy is deeply appreciated.

As the Vice President has said and all of us know, we live in an era of breath-taking scientific discovery. More and more,

our future in the world depends upon advances in science and technology. And more and more, the scientific community will influence the course of the future and the lives that our children will lead in the new century that is upon us.

As I said in my commencement address at Morgan State University last month, our scientific explorations must be guided by our commitment to human values, to the good of society, to our basic sense of right and wrong. Nothing makes the necessity of that moral obligation more clear than the troubling possibility that these new animal-cloning techniques could be used to create a child. That is why I acted in March to ban the use of federal funds for cloning human beings and to urge the private sector to observe the ban voluntarily while we initiated a national dialogue on the risks and the responsibilities of such a possibility, and why I asked this commission to issue this report.

For three months, the commission has rigorously explored the scientific, moral, and spiritual dimensions of human cloning. It has talked to leading scientists and religious leaders, to philosophers and families, to patient advocates and to the general public. From many opinions and beliefs, as Dr. Shapiro said, one unanimous conclusion has emerged: Attempting to clone a human being is unacceptably dangerous to the child and morally unacceptable to our society.

I believe strongly that this conclusion reflects a national consensus, and I believe personally that it is the right thing to do. Today I am sending legislation to the Congress that prohibits anyone in either public or private sectors from using these techniques to create a child. Until the day I sign the legislation into law, the ban on federal funding I declared in March will remain in effect. And once again, I call upon the private sector to refrain voluntarily from using this technology to attempt to clone a human being.

,

I want to make clear that there is nothing inherently immoral or wrong with these new techniques -- used for proper purposes. In fact, they hold the promise of revolutionary new medical treatments and life-saving cures to diseases like cystic fibrosis, diabetes and cancer, to better crops and stronger livestock.

This legislation, therefore, will not prohibit the use of these techniques to clone DNA in cells and it will not ban the cloning of animals. What the legislation will do is to reaffirm our most cherished belief about the miracle of human life and the God-given individuality each person possesses. It will ensure that we do not fall prey to the temptation to replicate ourselves at the expense of those beliefs and the lives of innocent children we would produce.

Finally, the legislation will ensure that we continue the national dialogue we began three months ago and will provide the nation and the Congress another opportunity to take a look at this issue in five years.

To make sure that all our voices are heard as we explore human cloning, the legislation specifically requires the National Bioethics Advisory Commission to continue its study and report back in four and a half years. At that time, we will decide how to proceed based on what has been accomplished and agreed upon and debated and discovered in the intervening period.

Banning human cloning reflects our humanity. It is the right thing to do. Creating a child through this new method calls into question our most fundamental beliefs. It has the potential to threaten the sacred family bonds at the very core of our ideals and our society. At its worst, it could lead to misguided and malevolent attempts to select certain traits, even to create certain kind of children -- to make our children objects rather than cherished individuals.

We are still a long way from understanding all the implications of the present discoveries, but it is our moral obligation to confront these issues as they arise and to act now to prevent abuse. Today, I hope other countries will see what we are doing and do the same. And I pledge to work with them to enforce similar bans around the world that reflect these values.

Once again, let me say a heartfelt thank you on behalf of our entire nation to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for the remarkable work you have done and the work you have agreed to continue doing in the coming years. Thank you very much. (Applause.)

END

12:02 P.M. EDT

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----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:40 PM -----

Kevin S. Moran

06/09/97 12:36:06 PM

Record Type: Record

To: BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

cc:

Subject: Transmittal to Congress: Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Here's the President's letter to Congress on the issue. Could we link to this from the statement?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:35 PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman

06/09/97 11:59:23 AM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Transmittal to Congress: Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

June 9, 1997

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
June 9, 1997.

#

Message Sent

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----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:40 PM -----

Kevin S. Moran

06/09/97 12:38:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

cc:
Subject: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

And here is the fact sheet for the announcement. Could this be put up also?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97 12:36 PM

Elizabeth R. Newman
06/09/97 12:09:35 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message
cc:
Subject: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1997

June 9, 1997

Today at the White House, President Clinton will receive the National Bioethics Advisory Commission's report on human cloning and transmit to Congress the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would implement the Commission's key recommendation for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. The President will be joined in the Rose Garden by the Vice President and Commission Chairman Dr. Harold Shapiro.

The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) Report

President Clinton today accepts the NBAC's report on the possible cloning of human beings. In February, following reports of the successful cloning of a sheep, the President asked the NBAC to review the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings. Today, Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chair of the Commission and President of Princeton University, formally presented the report to the President.

The Commission found unanimously that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep. The NBAC reported that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raise other ethical issues needing further discussion. The NBAC called for a moratorium on the use of the technique

in humans.

The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, including the development of medicines, therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes, and prospects for repair and regeneration of human tissues. The NBAC concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals - using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques --is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. Consistent with the NBAC's recommendation, the President's legislative proposal prohibits for five years the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being and directs the NBAC to report to the President in four and a half years on whether to continue the ban. The proposal is carefully worded to ensure that it will not interfere with beneficial biomedical and agricultural activities.

Further Actions By The President

As recommended by the NBAC, President Clinton today also:

ú Reaffirms that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings. The President stated that the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while his proposed legislation is pending.

ú Urges privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called for in March. The President asked these professionals to work through their societies and associations to ensure that all adhere to the current voluntary ban while his proposed legislation is pending.

ú Pledges to work with other countries to enforce the prohibition. Several other countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

Harold T. Shapiro, Chair of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, is the President and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Princeton University, and is a world-renowned educator and economist. He is a member of numerous honorary professional societies including the Institute of Medicine and has been awarded many honorary degrees. Dr. Shapiro serves on advisory boards to several public organizations and corporations and is a past member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (1990-1993). He earned a B-Comm. from McGill University, and M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

Patricia Backlar of Oregon, is Senior Scholar at the Center for Ethics in Health Care, Oregon Health Sciences University, where Ms. Backlar specializes in issues concerning individuals with severe and persistent mental disorders. She attended Vassar College, McGill University and Yale University, and holds a certificate in health care ethics from the University of Washington School of Medicine. Senator Hatfield supported Ms. Backlar's candidacy.

Arturo Brito of Florida, is Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Dr. Brito is also the Medical Director of the Pediatric Mobile Clinic of Miami. Dr. Brito earned his M.D. at the University of South Florida and interned at Emory University in pediatrics.

Alexander M. Capron of California, is co-director of the Pacific Center for Health Policy and Ethics at the University of Southern California. Professor Capron specializes in legal-medical issues and biomedical ethics. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine, a founding Fellow of the Hastings Center and a past member of the Human Gene Therapy Subcommittee of the NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. Professor Capron received his B.A. with high honors from Swarthmore College and his LL.B. from Yale University.

Eric J. Cassell of New York, is Physician to In-Patients at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. For five years, Dr. Cassell directed the Cornell University Medical College Program for the Study of Ethics and Values in Medicine. Dr. Cassell received a B.A. from Queens College, an M.A. from Columbia University, an M.D. from New York University School of Medicine and is board certified in internal medicine. Dr. Cassell's candidacy was supported by Senator Moynihan.

R. Alta Charo of Wisconsin, holds joint assistant professorships in the University of Wisconsin Medical and Law Schools. A Fellow of the Hastings Center, Ms. Charo has also held government appointments in the Office of Technology Assessment and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Ms. Charo earned an A.B. in biology, cum laude, from Harvard-Radcliffe College and a J.D. from Columbia University School of Law.

James F. Childress of Virginia, is the Edwin B. Kyle Professor of Religious Studies and Professor of Medical Education at the University of Virginia, where he is also the co-director of the Virginia Health Policy Research Center. Dr. Childress is the author of numerous articles and several books on biomedical ethics and is former vice-chairman of the National Task Force on Organ Transplantation. He received his B.A. from

Guilford College, B.D. from Yale Divinity School and M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale University.

David R. Cox of California, is Professor of Genetics and Pediatrics at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Dr. Cox is a world-renowned expert on genetic diseases associated with defects in chromosome 21, including Down Syndrome and ataxia-telangiectasia. He is a member of the American Society of Human Genetics, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Federation for Clinical Research and the Human Genome Organization. Board certified in both pediatrics and human genetics, Dr. Cox received his A.B. from Brown University, and M.D. and Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Washington.

Rhetaugh Graves Dumas of Michigan, is the Vice Provost for Health Affairs, the University of Michigan. Formerly Dean of The University of Michigan School of Nursing, and Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Dumas is known for her clinical research in the area of psychiatric nursing. She is a member of the American Nurses Association and a past president of the American Academy of Nursing. Dr. Dumas earned a B.S.N. at Dillard University, an M.S. from the Yale University School of Nursing and a Ph.D. in Social Psychology from the Union Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ezekiel J. Emanuel of Massachusetts, is Assistant Professor of Medicine, Social Medicine and Clinical Epidemiology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School. A member of the Ethics Group under the President's Health Care Task Force, Dr. Emanuel is the author of many articles on medical ethics, focusing particularly on decisionmaking in terminal care. He holds a B.A. from Amherst College, M.Sc. from Oxford University, M.D. from Harvard Medical School and Ph.D. from Harvard University and is board certified in internal medicine and medical oncology.

Laurie M. Flynn of Virginia, is the Executive Director of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. A consultant to child welfare organizations, federal, state, and county governments, Ms. Flynn is also the author of numerous publications on family mental health services. She earned a B.A. in philosophy from the University of Virginia.

Carol W. Greider of New York, is Senior Staff Scientist at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. Dr. Greider is an internationally known expert in molecular biology whose research focuses on the structure and function of telomeres, chromosomal components whose role in aging and cancer development is just beginning to become clear. In addition to studies at the George-August Universitat in Gottigen, West Germany, she was awarded a B.A. in biology from U.C. Santa Barbara and a Ph.D. in molecular biology from U.C. Berkeley.

Steven H. Holtzman of Massachusetts, is Chief Business Officer of Millenium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a company using genetics, genomics and bioinformatics to identify genes responsible for common major diseases and in their work on human biology directed toward drug development. Mr. Holtzman's academic background includes a Rhodes Scholarship leading to a B.Phil., in addition to a B.A. in philosophy from Michigan State

University. Mr. Holtzman chairs the Ethics Panel of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, who submitted his nomination as a representative of the biotechnology industry.

Bette O. Kramer of Virginia, is the founder and first president of the Richmond Bioethics Consortium, a community-based organization providing education and development support to institutional ethics committees, and educational opportunities to the general public. Active in a variety of health-related activities, such as the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Critical Care Task Force, Ms. Kramer also has professional experience as a security analyst. Ms. Kramer earned a B.A. in economics at Wellesley College.

Bernard Lo of California, is Professor of Medicine and Director of the Program in Medical Ethics at the University of California, San Francisco, where he teaches a required course on medical ethics, law and economics. Dr. Lo has served as a member of a number of public advisory committees including an OTA project on Life Sustaining Technologies in the Elderly. He received an A.B., summa cum laude, in physics from Harvard College; a M.A. from the University of Sussex in comparative literature; an A.M. from Harvard University in the history of science and an M.D. from Stanford University.

Lawrence H. Miike of Hawaii, is the Director of the Department of Health, State of Hawaii, which includes the Nation's 3rd largest public hospital system. Previously, Dr. Miike worked for the U.S. Congress. His studies led to the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Act, AIDS policies, and action on health care for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Dr. Miike holds a B.A. from Amherst College, a degree in medicine from U.C. San Francisco, and a law degree from U.C.L.A..

Thomas H. Murray of Ohio, is Professor of Biomedical Ethics and Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. Dr. Murray's research focuses on ethics in medicine and science, including ethical aspects of health policy; the care of newborns and children, occupational health, and genetic engineering. Dr. Murray earned a B.A. at Temple University in psychology and a Ph.D. in social psychology from Princeton University.

Diane Scott-Jones of Pennsylvania, is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology, Temple University. Dr. Scott-Jones is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, who submitted her nomination, and a co-author of the Association's ethics guidelines. She is also a member and past chair of the Ethics Committee of the Society for Research in Child Development. Her research involves the role of family in supporting children's scholastic achievement. Dr. Scott-Jones holds a B.S. and M.A. in psychology from Appalachian State University, and a Ph.D. in development psychology from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Message Sent

To: _____

Lori E. Abrams/WHO/EOP
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Tracy S. Olmstead/WHO/EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP
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BARBUSCHAK_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
rdittmar @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
CAPLAN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
COGDELL_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Lawrence J. Haas/OMB/EOP
INFOMGT @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
JOHNSON_WC @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
LIZIK_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
MOFFETT_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SHEPARD_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SUNTUM_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WOZNAK_N @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY
newsdesk @ usnewswire.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
ttate @ esusda.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
usia01 @ access.digex.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
usnwire @ access.digex.com @ INET @ LNGTWY
wh-outbox-distr @ clinton.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY
GRAY_W @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

NAPLAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
STUMPF_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTW
SCHAEFER_V @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RILEY_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
ROBINSON_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RONNEL_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
tnewell @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
Roger V. Salazar/OVP @ OVP
Brian A. Reich/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP
Carolyn Curiel/WHO/EOP
Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP
HEMMIG_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Thurgood Marshall Jr./OVP @ OVP
Elisabeth S. Steele/OVP @ OVP
Serena C. Torrey/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ashley L. Raines/OA/EOP
Peter A. Weissman/WHO/EOP
Mary A. Dixon/OVP @ OVP
Douglas J. Band/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Eli G. Attie (CN=Eli G. Attie/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 11:57:55.00

SUBJECT: Draft of today's talking points

TO: Ann F. Lewis (CN=Ann F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'm running these by Jordan to make sure they're consistent with the current facts on today's cloning event, but otherwise, these should be OK...

Also, I asked both Jake Siewert and Tony Blinken to give a bit of thought to the Vernon Jordan points from their perspectives, so that I can incorporate them...===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D13]MAIL47893495C.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK

Monday, June 9, 1997

MONDAY: PRESIDENT PROPOSES LAW TO BAN HUMAN CLONING

Today at the White House, President Clinton announces that he is sending to Congress new legislation prohibiting anyone -- in the public or private sector -- from creating a child through human cloning, to make sure scientific exploration is guided by our commitment to human values, the good of society, and our basic sense of right and wrong:

- In March, after a breakthrough in animal cloning, the President banned the use of federal funds for cloning human beings, urged the private sector to observe the ban voluntarily, and asked the National Bioethics Commission to review the legal and ethical issues raised by the new cloning technology.
- In its report to the President today, the National Bioethics Commission concludes that attempting to clone a human being is unacceptably dangerous to the child and morally unacceptable to society.
- The President is sending legislation to Congress to ban the use of new cloning techniques to create a child. Because these techniques hold out the promise of revolutionary new treatments in other areas, the legislation would not ban their use to clone DNA and cells, nor would it ban animal cloning.
- Until the President signs this legislation, his ban on the use of federal funds for human cloning will stay in effect, and he will continue his call for a voluntary private sector ban.

SATURDAY: PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REVIEW OF FEDERAL LAWS

In his weekly Radio Address on Saturday, President Clinton called for an all-out assault on hate crimes -- to conquer the dark forces of hatred and division that still exist in our society so that we can move forward into the 21st Century as One America:

- The President condemned crimes of hatred -- committed solely because of the victim's race or religious faith, national origin or sexual orientation, gender or disability -- as "acts of violence against America itself."
- The President announced that he will convene the very first White House Conference on Hate Crimes this November 10th -- to take a serious look at the laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes; to highlight solutions that are working in communities across the country, and to continue the frank and open dialogue we need to build One America across all difference and diversity.
- In preparation for the conference, Attorney General Reno has begun a thorough review of the laws concerning hate crimes and the ways in which the federal government can make a difference to help us to build a more vigorous plan of action.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:06:19.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Do you have a contact name and number for the commission?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:46:08.00

SUBJECT: Fact sheet, Q&A, Cloning Letter, and Transmittal Letter

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Susan A. Brophy (CN=Susan A. Brophy/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ann M. Cattalini (CN=Ann M. Cattalini/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Daniel C. Tate (CN=Daniel C. Tate/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:
FOR LEGISLATION POTUS WILL ANNOUNCE TODAY.

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:
Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D77]MAIL46612395Y.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

"CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1997"

FACT SHEET

The President today transmitted to the Congress the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would implement the key recommendation of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology.

The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) Report

President Clinton today accepted the NBAC's report on the possible cloning of human beings. In February, following reports of the successful cloning of a sheep, the President asked the NBAC to review the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings. Today, Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chair of the Commission and President of Princeton University, formally presented the report to the President.

The Commission found unanimously that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep. The NBAC reported that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raise other ethical issues needing further discussion. The NBAC called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans.

The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, including the development of medicines, therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes, and prospects for repair and regeneration of human tissues. The NBAC concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals --using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques --is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. Consistent with the NBAC's recommendation, the President's legislative proposal prohibits for five years the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being and directs the NBAC to report to the President in four and a half years on whether to continue the ban. The proposal is carefully worded to ensure that it will not interfere with beneficial biomedical and agricultural activities.

Further Actions By The President

As recommended by the NBAC, President Clinton today also:

- **Reaffirmed that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings.** The President stated that the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while his proposed legislation is pending.
- **Urged privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called for in March.** The President asked these professionals to work through their societies and associations to ensure that all adhere to the current voluntary ban while his proposed legislation is pending.
- **Pledged to work with other countries to enforce the prohibition.** Several other countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 9, 1997

A BILL

To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) It has been reported that an adult sheep has been cloned using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, a form of cloning.

(b) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) has reviewed the scientific and ethical implications of this technology's potential use to clone human beings.

(1) NBAC has found that:

(a) Somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may have many applications for biotechnology, livestock

production, and new medical approaches including the production of pharmaceutical proteins and prospects for regeneration and repair of human tissues.

(b) However, the possibility of using somatic cell nuclear transfer for the purposes of creating a child entails significant scientific uncertainty and medical risk. Potential risks, known and unknown, could result in harm to a child.

(2) The NBAC concluded unanimously that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning. The Commission's consensus is based on current scientific information indicating that this technique is not safe to use in humans at this point.

(3) Moreover, in addition to issues of safety, the Commission identified many additional serious ethical concerns which they agreed require a great deal more widespread and careful public deliberation before this technology may be used.

(4) NBAC recommended a continuation of the current moratorium on the use of Federal funds to support any attempt to create a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer, and an immediate request to all firms, clinicians,

investigators, and professional societies to comply voluntarily with the intent of the Federal moratorium.

(5) NBAC further recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit anyone from attempting, whether in a research or clinical setting, to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning.

(6) NBAC also recommended that the United States cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually supported restrictions on this activity.

(7) NBAC specified that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use and recommend whether the prohibition should be continued.

(8) The Commission concluded that any regulatory or legislative actions undertaken to effect the foregoing prohibition should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of research, such as the cloning of human DNA sequences and cells, which raise neither the scientific nor the ethical issues that arise from the possible creation of children through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques.

(9) The Commission also found that cloning animals

by somatic cell nuclear transfer does not raise the same issues implicated in attempting to use the technique to create a child, and its continuation should only be subject to existing regulations regarding the humane use of animals.

(c) Biomedical research facilities, including those conducting cloning, and reproductive services facilities affect interstate commerce.

SECTION 3. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(a) To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning; and

(b) To provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in humans.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Cloning" means the production of a precise genetic copy of a molecule (including DNA), cell, tissue, plant, animal, or human.

(b) "Somatic cell" means any cell of the body other than germ cells (eggs or sperm).

(c) "Somatic cell nuclear transfer" means the transfer of a cell nucleus from a somatic cell into an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person

or other legal entity, public or private, to perform or use somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being.

SECTION 6. PROTECTED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict other areas of biomedical and agricultural research, including important and promising work that involves:

(1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or

(2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

SECTION 7. PENALTIES.—

(a) Any person who intentionally violates Section 5 shall be fined the greater of \$250,000 or two times the gross gain or loss from the offense.

(b) If a person is violating or about to violate Section 5, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in Federal district court to enjoin such violation.

(c) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation or attempted violation of Section 5, or any property traceable to such property, is subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 46 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(d) The Attorney General of the United States shall have exclusive enforcement authority under this Act.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.-This Act shall apply to somatic cell nuclear transfers performed within five years after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 9. NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT.-No later than four and one-half years after the enactment of this Act, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall report to the President on (1) the state of the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer; (2) the ethical and social issues associated with the potential use of this technology in humans; and (3) the advisability of continuing the prohibition established by this Act. The Commission is authorized to continue for five years from the date of enactment for this purpose and for other purposes as established in Executive Order 12975 and subsequent amendments to this order.

SECTION 10. RIGHT OF ACTION.-Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any individual or person a private right of action.

Qs and As on Cloning
June 9, 1997

Q. What did the Commission recommend?

A. The Commission recommends legislation to prohibit anyone in either the public or private sector from attempting to create a child using the cloning technology that made possible the creation of "Dolly" -- so-called "somatic cell nuclear transfer" technology. The Commission also supports a continuation of the current moratorium on federal funding of creating a child by cloning while the legislation is pending. NBAC is also asking the private sector to comply with the voluntary moratorium President Clinton called for in March, pending the legislative prohibition. Finally, NBAC also called for continuing public dialogue on these issues to further understand the ethical and social implications of this technology.

Q. What exactly does the President's legislation ban?

A. The President's legislation prohibits the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being (specifically, "with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being").

Q. How will the prohibition be enforced?

A. The legislation gives the Attorney General authority to seek injunctive relief, impose civil fines up to \$250,000 or twice the profit from a violation of the Act (whichever is greater), and seize any and all property used in violating the Act (including entire laboratories).

Q. Why doesn't it make cloning a criminal act and impose jail time?

A. We think the penalties in the bill provide an effective deterrent. In particular, they make it clear no one will profit from this activity. It is appropriate to be cautious about criminalizing any activity, and at this point we don't have any indication that we need the threat of criminal sanctions to deter this activity.

Q. But what if Congress wants to impose criminal sanctions?

A. We have seriously considered this option and would be willing to look at it again.

Q. Why is there need for a “sunset” provision?

NBAC recommends -- and the President supports -- a sunset provision, combined with review by an advisory body prior to the sunset date. There are several reasons to take this approach. First, a sunset provision provides a strong incentive for Congress and the Administration to renew the national debate on cloning within several years, ensuring continued attention to the ethical questions; second, there is a possibility that we will get the precise legislative language wrong the first time around, given our limited understanding of the science, the difficulty of defining terms, and the vagaries of the legislative process; and third, there has been little time to fully consider the moral issues, and it is possible that convictions may evolve.

follow-up

Q. But if you think cloning is morally wrong now, won't it be morally wrong for all time?

Even if one thinks cloning is morally wrong, a sunset provision still makes sense. As I just noted, it will force a renewed national debate within several years and will keep the ethical issues squarely in view. A sunset provision will also make sure we revisit how we've defined the ban and ensure we have done it exactly right.

Q. Why ban the cloning of humans?

A. It is morally unacceptable for anyone in either the public or private sector to attempt this type of cloning. NBAC found it is simply unsafe; knowing that “Dolly” was the only successful case in 277 attempts, there is no doubt that there would be substantial risk to the potential child. And the possibility of replicating ourselves raises other ethical and religious concerns about the implications of this technology for our society. These issues need further discussion before the technology is used.

Q. Why not ban all cloning? What are the potential benefits of cloning

research?

A. There are legitimate and beneficial applications of cloning cells, DNA, tissues, and animals: including the development of medicines, and therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes. Cloning also furthers our knowledge about developmental biology that may one day lead to such advances as regeneration of tissue in severe burns and spinal cord injuries.

Q. Why is any additional legislation necessary? Why not extend the President's moratorium?

A. The President's moratorium covers only federally funded activities. In March, President Clinton called for a voluntary ban on privately funded activities. Legislation is necessary, however, to ensure that the privately funded research and clinical centers comply with the proposed prohibition on cloning of human beings using the somatic cell nuclear transfer technique.

Q. With the proposed legislation, are we interfering with people's reproductive freedom?

A. No. We don't think people should have the "freedom" to do this activity. It's unsafe and ethically objectionable.

Q. How will the recommendations and legislation affect research?

A. NBAC found that a ban on human cloning will not impede any important research at this time. Basic research in such areas as animal husbandry and drug development will continue. Similarly, basic research using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to study, for instance, the potential for regenerating tissues and organs will continue. However, under current federal restrictions, human embryo research using federal funds will remain prohibited.

Q. Why would you (or the Commission) support a total ban on cloning people, but not on creating embryos using cloning technology for research?

A. The issue of embryo research is an important but separate question. NBAC found that the technology that created Dolly doesn't raise new questions related to embryo research. By contrast, the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to create a child raises a host of new and different ethical issues relating to safety, individuality, and family integrity. The President's legislation is directed at these concerns. Further, the President has prohibited

the use of federal research funds to create an embryo for research purposes -- whether through cloning or any other means.

Q. If human embryo research is bad, why not ban it in the private sector as well?

A. Whether to ban privately-funded embryo research is a question that needs careful deliberation, as such research may offer medical benefit, particularly with respect to treating infertility. We simply need further discussion about regulation of this activity in the private sector before pursuing legislation.

- Q. Does the Federal Government have any jurisdiction over privately funded research with human embryos?**
- A. If the research is part of an effort to develop a drug, biologic, or medical device, the research is subject to regulation by the Food and Drug Administration. Otherwise, it is unregulated.
- Q. What happens to human embryos created for research? If they are not implanted, isn't that tantamount to abortion, or even murder?**
- A. Creation of human embryos for research is a prohibited use of Federal funds. The extent of such research under private sponsorship is unknown; therefore, we have no reliable information on the fate of human embryos used in this way.
- Q. How will this affect childless couples who see cloning as their only chance to have genetically related offspring?**
- A. Prohibiting this technology will have little practical effect on such couples. Currently neither the science base nor safety considerations make it possible to produce a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer.
- Q. Is the United States acting unilaterally on this issue? Are we treating this issue any differently than other countries?**
- A. Some European countries have already established legal prohibitions on the cloning of humans. To the extent that there are common aspects to our respective policies, we will certainly cooperate with these nations regarding enforcement.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:18:01.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning paper

TO: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Jonathan Murchinson/WHO/EOP on
06/09/97 08:19 AM -----

Elizabeth Drye

06/08/97 06:58:26 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jonathan Murchinson/WHO/EOP

cc: Elena Kagan/OPD/EOP, Rachel E. Levinson/OSTP/EOP, Christa
Robinson/OPD/EOP

Subject: Re: Cloning paper

Here's Q&A. With sunset: Without sunset:

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D16]MAIL434303957.116 to ASCII,
The following is a HEX DUMP:

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June 9, 1997

Q. What did the Commission recommend?

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Q. But what if Congress wants to impose criminal sanctions?

A. We have seriously considered this option and would be willing to look at it again.

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offspring?

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- A. Some European countries have already established legal prohibitions on the cloning of humans. To the extent that there are common aspects to our respective policies, we will certainly cooperate with these nations regarding enforcement.

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follow-up

Q. But if you think cloning is morally wrong now, won't it be morally wrong for all time?

Even if one thinks cloning is morally wrong, a sunset provision still makes sense. As I just noted, it will force a renewed national debate within several years and will keep the ethical issues squarely in view. A sunset provision will also make sure we revisit how we've defined the ban and ensure we have done it exactly right.

Qs and As on Cloning (without sunset provision)
June 9, 1997

Q. What did the Commission recommend?

A. The Commission recommends legislation to prohibit anyone in either the public or private sector from attempting to create a child using the cloning technology that made possible the creation of "Dolly" -- so-called "somatic cell nuclear transfer" technology. The Commission also supports a continuation of the current moratorium on federal funding of creating a child by cloning while the legislation is pending. NBAC is also asking the private sector to comply with the voluntary moratorium President Clinton called for in March, pending the legislative prohibition. Finally, NBAC also called for continuing public dialogue on these issues to further understand the ethical and social implications of this technology.

Q. What exactly does the President's legislation ban?

A. The President's legislation prohibits the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being (specifically, "with the intent of introducing the product into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being").

Q. How will the prohibition be enforced?

A. The legislation gives the Attorney General authority to seek injunctive relief, impose civil fines up to \$250,000 or twice the profit from a violation of the Act (whichever is greater), and seize any and all property used in violating the Act (including entire laboratories).

Q. Why doesn't it make cloning a criminal act and impose jail time?

A. We think the penalties in the bill provide an effective deterrent. In particular, they make it clear no one will profit from this activity. It is appropriate to be cautious about criminalizing any activity, and at this point we don't have any indication that we need the threat of criminal sanctions to deter this activity.

Q. But what if Congress wants to impose criminal sanctions?

A. We have seriously considered this option and would be willing to look at it

again.

Q. Why ban the cloning of humans?

A. It is morally unacceptable for anyone in either the public or private sector to attempt this type of cloning. NBAC found it is simply unsafe; knowing that “Dolly” was the only successful case in 277 attempts, there is no doubt that there would be substantial risk to the potential child. And the possibility of replicating ourselves raises other ethical and religious concerns about the implications of this technology for our society. These issues need further discussion before the technology is used.

Q. Why not ban all cloning? What are the potential benefits of cloning research?

A. There are legitimate and beneficial applications of cloning cells, DNA, tissues, and animals: including the development of medicines, and therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes. Cloning also furthers our knowledge about developmental biology that may one day lead to such advances as regeneration of tissue in severe burns and spinal cord injuries.

Q. Why is any additional legislation necessary? Why not extend the President’s moratorium?

A. The President’s moratorium covers only federally funded activities. In March, President Clinton called for a voluntary ban on privately funded activities. Legislation is necessary, however, to ensure that the privately funded research and clinical centers comply with the proposed prohibition on cloning of human beings using the somatic cell nuclear transfer technique.

Q. With the proposed legislation, are we interfering with people's reproductive freedom?

A. No. We don't think people should have the “freedom” to do this activity. It's unsafe and ethically objectionable.

Q. How will the recommendations and legislation affect research?

A. NBAC found that a ban on human cloning will not impede any important research at this time. Basic research in such areas as animal husbandry and drug development will continue. Similarly, basic

research using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to study, for instance, the potential for regenerating tissues and organs will continue. However, under current federal restrictions, human embryo research using federal funds will remain prohibited.

Q. Why would you (or the Commission) support a total ban on cloning people, but not on creating embryos using cloning technology for research?

A. The issue of embryo research is an important but separate question. NBAC found that the technology that created Dolly doesn't raise new questions related to embryo research. By contrast, the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology to create a child raises a host of new and different ethical issues relating to safety, individuality, and family integrity. The President's legislation is directed at these concerns. Further, the President has prohibited the use of federal research funds to create an embryo for research purposes -- whether through cloning or any other means.

Q. If human embryo research is bad, why not ban it in the private sector as well?

A. Whether to ban privately-funded embryo research is a question that needs careful deliberation, as such research may offer medical benefit, particularly with respect to treating infertility. We simply need further discussion about regulation of this activity in the private sector before pursuing legislation.

Q. Does the Federal Government have any jurisdiction over privately funded research with human embryos?

A. If the research is part of an effort to develop a drug, biologic, or medical device, the research is subject to regulation by the Food and Drug Administration. Otherwise, it is unregulated.

Q. What happens to human embryos created for research? If they are not implanted, isn't that tantamount to abortion, or even murder?

A. Creation of human embryos for research is a prohibited use of Federal funds. The extent of such research under private sponsorship is unknown; therefore, we have no reliable information on the fate of human embryos used in this way.

Q. How will this affect childless couples who see cloning as their only chance to have genetically related offspring?

A. Prohibiting this technology will have little practical effect on such couples. Currently neither the science base nor safety considerations make it possible to produce a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer.

Q. Is the United States acting unilaterally on this issue? Are we treating this issue any differently than other countries?

A. Some European countries have already established legal prohibitions on the cloning of humans. To the extent that there are common aspects to our respective policies, we will certainly cooperate with these nations regarding enforcement.

Q. The Commission recommended as sunset provision. Why not include one?

A. The Commission wanted a sunset provision primarily to ensure that an advisory body and the Congress reconsider the issue within several years. The President's legislation also ensures that review -- the bill directs NBAC to report again on the science and ethics issues within 4 ½ years. But the President believes the burden of proof should be shifted to those who may want to lift the ban in the future. Hence, under the President's legislation, Congress will have to take action to remove the prohibition.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 13:47:51.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

TO: SAMBURG_T (SAMBURG_T @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
01:47 PM -----

Kevin S. Moran

06/09/97 12:38:54 PM

Record Type: Record

To: BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

And here is the fact sheet for the announcement. Could this be put up
also?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:36 PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman

06/09/97 12:09:35 PM

Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1997

June 9, 1997

Today at the White House, President Clinton will receive the National Bioethics Advisory Commission's report on human cloning and transmit to Congress the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would implement the Commission's key recommendation for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear

transfer technology. The President will be joined in the Rose Garden by the Vice President and Commission Chairman Dr. Harold Shapiro.

The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) Report

President Clinton today accepts the NBAC's report on the possible cloning of human beings. In February, following reports of the successful cloning of a sheep, the President asked the NBAC to review the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings. Today, Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chair of the Commission and President of Princeton University, formally presented the report to the President.

The Commission found unanimously that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create Dolly the sheep. The NBAC reported that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raise other ethical issues needing further discussion. The NBAC called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans.

The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, including the development of medicines, therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes, and prospects for repair and regeneration of human tissues. The NBAC concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals - using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques --is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. Consistent with the NBAC's recommendation, the President's legislative proposal prohibits for five years the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being and directs the NBAC to report to the President in four and a half years on whether to continue the ban. The proposal is carefully worded to ensure that it will not interfere with beneficial biomedical and agricultural activities.

Further Actions By The President

As recommended by the NBAC, President Clinton today also:

• Reaffirms that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings. The President stated that the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while his proposed legislation is pending.

• Urges privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called for in March. The President asked these professionals to work through their societies and associations to ensure

that all adhere to the current voluntary ban while his proposed legislation is pending.

½ Pledges to work with other countries to enforce the prohibition. Several other countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION

Harold T. Shapiro, Chair of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, is the President and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Princeton University, and is a world-renowned educator and economist. He is a member of numerous honorary professional societies including the Institute of Medicine and has been awarded many honorary degrees. Dr. Shapiro serves on advisory boards to several public organizations and corporations and is a past member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (1990-1993). He earned a B-Comm. from McGill University, and M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

Patricia Backlar of Oregon, is Senior Scholar at the Center for Ethics in Health Care, Oregon Health Sciences University, where Ms. Backlar specializes in issues concerning individuals with severe and persistent mental disorders. She attended Vassar College, McGill University and Yale University, and holds a certificate in health care ethics from the University of Washington School of Medicine. Senator Hatfield supported Ms. Backlar's candidacy.

Arturo Brito of Florida, is Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Dr. Brito is also the Medical Director of the Pediatric Mobile Clinic of Miami. Dr. Brito earned his M.D. at the University of South Florida and interned at Emory University in pediatrics.

Alexander M. Capron of California, is co-director of the Pacific Center for Health Policy and Ethics at the University of Southern California. Professor Capron specializes in legal-medical issues and biomedical ethics. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine, a founding Fellow of the Hastings Center and a past member of the Human Gene Therapy Subcommittee of the NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. Professor Capron received his B.A. with high honors from Swarthmore College and his LL.B. from Yale University.

Eric J. Cassell of New York, is Physician to In-Patients at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. For five years, Dr. Cassell directed the Cornell University Medical College Program for the Study of Ethics and

Values in Medicine. Dr. Cassell received a B.A. from Queens College, an M.A. from Columbia University, an M.D. from New York University School of Medicine and is board certified in internal medicine. Dr. Cassell's candidacy was supported by Senator Moynihan.

R. Alta Charo of Wisconsin, holds joint assistant professorships in the University of Wisconsin Medical and Law Schools. A Fellow of the Hastings Center, Ms. Charo has also held government appointments in the Office of Technology Assessment and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Ms. Charo earned an A.B. in biology, cum laude, from Harvard-Radcliffe College and a J.D. from Columbia University School of Law.

James F. Childress of Virginia, is the Edwin B. Kyle Professor of Religious Studies and Professor of Medical Education at the University of Virginia, where he is also the co-director of the Virginia Health Policy Research Center. Dr. Childress is the author of numerous articles and several books on biomedical ethics and is former vice-chairman of the National Task Force on Organ Transplantation. He received his B.A. from Guilford College, B.D. from Yale Divinity School and M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale University.

David R. Cox of California, is Professor of Genetics and Pediatrics at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Dr. Cox is a world-renowned expert on genetic diseases associated with defects in chromosome 21, including Down Syndrome and ataxia-telangiectasia. He is a member of the American Society of Human Genetics, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Federation for Clinical Research and the Human Genome Organization. Board certified in both pediatrics and human genetics, Dr. Cox received his A.B. from Brown University, and M.D. and Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Washington.

Rhetaugh Graves Dumas of Michigan, is the Vice Provost for Health Affairs, the University of Michigan. Formerly Dean of The University of Michigan School of Nursing, and Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Dumas is known for her clinical research in the area of psychiatric nursing. She is a member of the American Nurses Association and a past president of the American Academy of Nursing. Dr. Dumas earned a B.S.N. at Dillard University, an M.S. from the Yale University School of Nursing and a Ph.D. in Social Psychology from the Union Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ezekiel J. Emanuel of Massachusetts, is Assistant Professor of Medicine, Social Medicine and Clinical Epidemiology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School. A member of the Ethics Group under the President's Health Care Task Force, Dr. Emanuel is the author of many articles on medical ethics, focusing particularly on decisionmaking in terminal care. He holds a B.A. from Amherst College, M.Sc. from Oxford University, M.D. from Harvard Medical School and Ph.D. from Harvard University and is board certified in internal medicine and medical oncology.

Laurie M. Flynn of Virginia, is the Executive Director of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. A consultant to child welfare organizations, federal, state, and county governments, Ms. Flynn is also

the author of numerous publications on family mental health services. She earned a B.A. in philosophy from the University of Virginia.

Carol W. Greider of New York, is Senior Staff Scientist at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. Dr. Greider is an internationally known expert in molecular biology whose research focuses on the structure and function of telomeres, chromosomal components whose role in aging and cancer development is just beginning to become clear. In addition to studies at the George-August Universität in Göttingen, West Germany, she was awarded a B.A. in biology from U.C. Santa Barbara and a Ph.D. in molecular biology from U.C. Berkeley.

Steven H. Holtzman of Massachusetts, is Chief Business Officer of Millenium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a company using genetics, genomics and bioinformatics to identify genes responsible for common major diseases and in their work on human biology directed toward drug development. Mr. Holtzman's academic background includes a Rhodes Scholarship leading to a B.Phil., in addition to a B.A. in philosophy from Michigan State University. Mr. Holtzman chairs the Ethics Panel of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, who submitted his nomination as a representative of the biotechnology industry.

Bette O. Kramer of Virginia, is the founder and first president of the Richmond Bioethics Consortium, a community-based organization providing education and development support to institutional ethics committees, and educational opportunities to the general public. Active in a variety of health-related activities, such as the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Critical Care Task Force, Ms. Kramer also has professional experience as a security analyst. Ms. Kramer earned a B.A. in economics at Wellesley College.

Bernard Lo of California, is Professor of Medicine and Director of the Program in Medical Ethics at the University of California, San Francisco, where he teaches a required course on medical ethics, law and economics. Dr. Lo has served as a member of a number of public advisory committees including an OTA project on Life Sustaining Technologies in the Elderly. He received an A.B., summa cum laude, in physics from Harvard College; a M.A. from the University of Sussex in comparative literature; an A.M. from Harvard University in the history of science and an M.D. from Stanford University.

Lawrence H. Muike of Hawaii, is the Director of the Department of Health, State of Hawaii, which includes the Nation's 3rd largest public hospital system. Previously, Dr. Muike worked for the U.S. Congress. His studies led to the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Act, AIDS policies, and action on health care for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Dr. Muike holds a B.A. from Amherst College, a degree in medicine from U.C. San Francisco, and a law degree from U.C.L.A..

Thomas H. Murray of Ohio, is Professor of Biomedical Ethics and Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. Dr. Murray's research focuses on ethics in medicine and science, including ethical aspects of health policy; the care of newborns and children, occupational health, and genetic engineering. Dr. Murray earned a B.A. at Temple University in psychology and a Ph.D. in

social psychology from Princeton University.

Diane Scott-Jones of Pennsylvania, is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology, Temple University. Dr. Scott-Jones is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, who submitted her nomination, and a co-author of the Association's ethics guidelines. She is also a member and past chair of the Ethics Committee of the Society for Research in Child Development. Her research involves the role of family in supporting children's scholastic achievement. Dr. Scott-Jones holds a B.S. and M.A. in psychology from Appalachian State University, and a Ph.D. in development psychology from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Message Sent

To:

Lori E. Abrams/WHO/EOP
Donald A. Baer/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP
Ann M. Cattalini/WHO/EOP
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Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP
1=US @ 2=TELEMAIL @ 3=INTERNET @ *RFC-822\MWOLFE(A)MHI.JS.MIL @ MRX @
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Lawrence J. Haas/OMB/EOP
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SHEPARD_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SULLIVAN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
SUNTUM_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
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backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY
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RILEY_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
ROBINSON_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RONNEL_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
tnewell @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
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Elisabeth S. Steele/OVP @ OVP
Serena C. Torrey/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ashley L. Raines/OA/EOP
Peter A. Weissman/WHO/EOP
Mary A. Dixon/OVP @ OVP
Douglas J. Band/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 11:37:29.00

SUBJECT: Cabinet Memo 6-9-97

TO: Darby E. Stott (CN=Darby E. Stott/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisabeth S. Steele (CN=Elisabeth S. Steele/O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Ronda H. Jackson (CN=Ronda H. Jackson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Christa Robinson (CN=Christa Robinson/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: VOLES_L (VOLES_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (VPO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SILVERMAN_J (SILVERMAN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SCHWARTZ_L (SCHWARTZ_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCHUGH_L (MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MASON_J (MASON_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: HIGGINS_K (HIGGINS_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GOLDBERG_JS (GOLDBERG_JS @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
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TO: ENRIGHT_J (ENRIGHT_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN])
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TO: COHEN_SA (COHEN_SA @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CAPLAN_P (CAPLAN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BALDERSTON_K (BALDERSTON_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Thurgood Marshall Jr. (CN=Thurgood Marshall Jr./O=OVP @ OVP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Sylvia M. Mathews (CN=Sylvia M. Mathews/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart M. Schear (CN=Stuart M. Schear/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: TOIV_B (TOIV_B @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: SILVERMAN_S (SILVERMAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MELLODY_A (MELLODY_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCCURRY_M (MCCURRY_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: KING_A (KING_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GREEN_J (GREEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: GLYNN_M (GLYNN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: EMANUEL_R (EMANUEL_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: CATTALINI_A (CATTALINI_A @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BEAUBAIRE_D (BEAUBAIRE_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: BAER_D (BAER_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

To: Michael McCurry

From: Elizabeth Newman

Date: June 9, 1997

AGRICULTURE

Today - Interview with MSNBC

ONDCP

Today - No Public Events

Tomorrow - Interview with NBC on drug interdiction

ENERGY

Today - the Secretary is in Philadelphia giving a speech to Edison Electric Institute

EPA

Today and Tomorrow - No Public Events

HHS

Today - the Secretary attends the Cloning event with the President

Tomorrow - No Public Events

INTERIOR

Today - No Public Events

Tomorrow - No Public Events

JUSTICE

Today - the AG has a photo session with George Magazine; Several decisions from the Supreme Court will be handed down; Press Conference in Atlanta re: Olympic bombing

Tomorrow - VP, AG, Secretary Rubin - Arson Task Force

LABOR

Today - the Secretary was on the Today show discussing new unemployment numbers and summer jobs

Tomorrow - the Secretary will be on the Hill testifying on departmental goals

OMB

Today - No Public Events

VETERANS

Today - the Secretary is in Juneau, Alaska attending National Congress of American Indians

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:05:19.00

SUBJECT: Gaggle

TO: Beverly J. Barnes (CN=Beverly J. Barnes/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Dag Vega (CN=Dag Vega/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: MCHUGH_L (MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (WHO)

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brenda M. Anders (CN=Brenda M. Anders/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Laura D. Schwartz (CN=Laura D. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Brian D. Smith (CN=Brian D. Smith/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jessica B. Vogelsson (CN=Jessica B. Vogelsson/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Patricia F. Lewis (CN=Patricia F. Lewis/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Stuart M. Schear (CN=Stuart M. Schear/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Julia R. Green (CN=Julia R. Green/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

POTUS Today:

10:15 am: Meets w/labor leaders from G-7 countries. CLOSED PRESS.

11:45 am: Cloning event. Rose Garden. OPEN PRESS.

12:30 pm: Meets w/President's Committee of Advisors on Sci. and Tech.
CLOSED PRESS.

Other Topics:

Ralston: POTUS has had no direct involvement in the recommendation process for the next joint chiefs chair. Will check on the amount of

calls received on public comment line on this topic for briefing.

Disaster Relief Bill: Haven't received it from the Hill yet.

Gingrich ltr. to Reno on Nicaraguans living in US: More at briefing.

Tobacco talks: No expectations w/regard to these discussions.

Russia's role in Denver: Russia increasingly participating as a fuller member of the G-7.

Libyan ltr. on Pan Am bombing: More at briefing.

Kerry-Breaux tax credit for kids: More at briefing.

Briefing at 1 pm.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-06-00

Subject: PAGER CONFIRMATION - KAGAN,ELENA

Creator: Mail Link Monitor MAILMGT SYS

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:55:34.00

SUBJECT: FOR CLONING EVENT -- Final Legislation and Transmittal Letter

TO: Phillip Caplan (CN=Phillip Caplan/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Todd Stern (CN=Todd Stern/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Please get to Jon Murchinson and Josh Silverman in Press when you're done.

Thanks. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

Unable to convert ARMS_EXT:[ATTACH.D80]MAIL45113395Y.116 to ASCII,

The following is a HEX DUMP:

A BILL

To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer, to provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997".

SECTION 2. FINDINGS.

(a) It has been reported that an adult sheep has been cloned using a technique called somatic cell nuclear transfer, a form of cloning.

(b) The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) has reviewed the scientific and ethical implications of this technology's potential use to clone human beings.

(1) NBAC has found that:

(a) Somatic cell nuclear transfer technology may have many applications for biotechnology, livestock

production, and new medical approaches including the production of pharmaceutical proteins and prospects for regeneration and repair of human tissues.

(b) However, the possibility of using somatic cell nuclear transfer for the purposes of creating a child entails significant scientific uncertainty and medical risk. Potential risks, known and unknown, could result in harm to a child.

(2) The NBAC concluded unanimously that at this time it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning. The Commission's consensus is based on current scientific information indicating that this technique is not safe to use in humans at this point.

(3) Moreover, in addition to issues of safety, the Commission identified many additional serious ethical concerns which they agreed require a great deal more widespread and careful public deliberation before this technology may be used.

(4) NBAC recommended a continuation of the current moratorium on the use of Federal funds to support any attempt to create a child by somatic cell nuclear transfer, and an immediate request to all firms, clinicians,

investigators, and professional societies to comply voluntarily with the intent of the Federal moratorium.

(5) NBAC further recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit anyone from attempting, whether in a research or clinical setting, to create a child through somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning.

(6) NBAC also recommended that the United States cooperate with other countries to enforce mutually supported restrictions on this activity.

(7) NBAC specified that the legislation should include a sunset provision and that, prior to the sunset date, an oversight body should review and report on the status of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues associated with its use and recommend whether the prohibition should be continued.

(8) The Commission concluded that any regulatory or legislative actions undertaken to effect the foregoing prohibition should be carefully written so as not to interfere with other important areas of research, such as the cloning of human DNA sequences and cells, which raise neither the scientific nor the ethical issues that arise from the possible creation of children through somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques.

(9) The Commission also found that cloning animals

by somatic cell nuclear transfer does not raise the same issues implicated in attempting to use the technique to create a child, and its continuation should only be subject to existing regulations regarding the humane use of animals.

(c) Biomedical research facilities, including those conducting cloning, and reproductive services facilities affect interstate commerce.

SECTION 3. PURPOSES.—The purposes of this Act are—

(a) To prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning; and

(b) To provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in humans.

SECTION 4. DEFINITIONS.

(a) "Cloning" means the production of a precise genetic copy of a molecule (including DNA), cell, tissue, plant, animal, or human.

(b) "Somatic cell" means any cell of the body other than germ cells (eggs or sperm).

(c) "Somatic cell nuclear transfer" means the transfer of a cell nucleus from a somatic cell into an egg from which the nucleus has been removed.

SECTION 5. PROHIBITION.—It shall be unlawful for any person

or other legal entity, public or private, to perform or use somatic cell nuclear transfer with the intent of introducing the product of that transfer into a woman's womb or in any other way creating a human being.

SECTION 6. PROTECTED BIOMEDICAL RESEARCH.—Nothing in this Act shall restrict other areas of biomedical and agricultural research, including important and promising work that involves:

(1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or

(2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

SECTION 7. PENALTIES.—

(a) Any person who intentionally violates Section 5 shall be fined the greater of \$250,000 or two times the gross gain or loss from the offense.

(b) If a person is violating or about to violate Section 5, the Attorney General may commence a civil action in Federal district court to enjoin such violation.

(c) Any property, real or personal, derived from or used to commit a violation or attempted violation of Section 5, or any property traceable to such property, is subject to forfeiture to the United States in accordance with the procedure set forth in Chapter 46 of Title 18 of the United States Code.

(d) The Attorney General of the United States shall have exclusive enforcement authority under this Act.

SECTION 8. EFFECTIVE DATE.-This Act shall apply to somatic cell nuclear transfers performed within five years after the date of its enactment.

SECTION 9. NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION REPORT.-No later than four and one-half years after the enactment of this Act, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission shall report to the President on (1) the state of the science of somatic cell nuclear transfer; (2) the ethical and social issues associated with the potential use of this technology in humans; and (3) the advisability of continuing the prohibition established by this Act. The Commission is authorized to continue for five years from the date of enactment for this purpose and for other purposes as established in Executive Order 12975 and subsequent amendments to this order.

SECTION 10. RIGHT OF ACTION.-Nothing in this Act shall be construed to give any individual or person a private right of action.

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I am pleased to transmit today for immediate consideration and prompt enactment the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology, the method that was used to create Dolly the sheep. This proposal will also provide for further review of the ethical and scientific issues associated with the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer in human beings.

Following the February report that a sheep had been successfully cloned using a new technique, I requested my National Bioethics Advisory Commission to examine the ethical and legal implications of applying the same cloning technology to human beings. The Commission concluded that at this time "it is morally unacceptable for anyone in the public or private sector, whether in a research or clinical setting, to attempt to create a child using somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning" and recommended that Federal legislation be enacted to prohibit such activities. I agree with the Commission's conclusion and am transmitting this legislative proposal to implement its recommendation.

Various forms of cloning technology have been used for decades resulting in important biomedical and agricultural advances. Genes, cells, tissues, and even whole plants and animals have been cloned to develop new therapies for treating such disorders as cancer, diabetes, and cystic fibrosis. Cloning technology also holds promise for producing replacement skin, cartilage, or bone tissue for burn or accident victims, and nerve tissue to treat spinal cord injury. Therefore, nothing in the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997" restricts activities in other areas of biomedical and agricultural research that involve: (1) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer or other cloning technologies to clone molecules, DNA, cells, and tissues; or (2) the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer techniques to create animals.

The Commission recommended that such legislation provide for further review of the state of somatic cell nuclear transfer technology and the ethical and social issues attendant to its potential use to create human beings. My legislative proposal would implement this recommendation and assign responsibility for the review, to be completed in the fifth year after passage of the legislation, to the National Bioethics Advisory Commission.

I urge the Congress to give this legislation prompt and favorable consideration.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE

June 9, 1997

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:47:43.00

SUBJECT: Re:

TO: Lorraine L. Wytkind (CN=Lorraine L. Wytkind/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I've got the cloning event at 11:45 am. Would it be possible to move our mtg. to later today? If not I can get a data dump from Julie.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Darby E. Stott (CN=Darby E. Stott/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:52:03.00

SUBJECT: Re: Today....

TO: Megan C. Moloney (CN=Megan C. Moloney/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Just a couple of edits. the 2nd graph should end "... to review the profound ethical issues raised by cloning."

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (PAGER)

CREATOR: Mail Link Monitor (MAILMGT) (SYS)

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 11:18:45.89

SUBJECT: PAGER CONFIRMATION - STERN,TODD

TO: Phillip Caplan (CAPLAN_P) (WHO)

READ: 9-JUN-1997 13:19:12.23

TEXT:

PAGE FOR STERN,TODD, WAS TRANSMITTED 9-JUN-1997 11:16:11.51

TEXT TRANSMITTED WAS:

CALL ME RE:CLONING LEGISLATION -PRESS OFFICE WOULD LIKE IT BEFORE EVENT -PHIL

NOTE: This message signifies only that the page was sent. If the recipient was out of range or his/her pager was not operating, then the message may not have been received.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ann M. Cattalini (CN=Ann M. Cattalini/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 16:35:27.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Who is sponsoring the cloning bill? The Press Office is asking me....

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:16:52.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning

TO: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Press Contact is Damon Thompson. 205-1842.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 12:39:07.00

SUBJECT: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

TO: BOYD_L (BOYD_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

And here is the fact sheet for the announcement. Could this be put up also?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/09/97
12:36 PM -----

Elizabeth R. Newman
06/09/97 12:09:35 PM
Record Type: Record

To: See the distribution list at the bottom of this message

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Announces Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES CLONING PROHIBITION ACT OF 1997

June 9, 1997

Today at the White House, President Clinton will receive the National Bioethics Advisory Commission's report on human cloning and transmit to Congress the "Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997." This legislative proposal would implement the Commission's key recommendation for legislation to prohibit any attempt to create a human being using somatic cell nuclear transfer technology. The President will be joined in the Rose Garden by the Vice President and Commission Chairman Dr. Harold Shapiro.

The National Bioethics Advisory Commission (NBAC) Report

President Clinton today accepts the NBAC's report on the possible cloning of human beings. In February, following reports of the successful cloning of a sheep, the President asked the NBAC to review the profound ethical issues raised by the possible cloning of human beings. Today, Dr. Harold Shapiro, Chair of the Commission and President of Princeton University, formally presented the report to the President.

The Commission found unanimously that it is morally unacceptable for anyone to attempt to create a child with the technology used to create

Dolly the sheep. The NBAC reported that attempting to create a child using so-called somatic cell nuclear transfer cloning would pose great risks to the child and raise other ethical issues needing further discussion. The NBAC called for a moratorium on the use of the technique in humans.

The Commission also found that the new technology may have many agricultural and medical benefits, including the development of medicines, therapies for diseases such as cancer, cystic fibrosis, and diabetes, and prospects for repair and regeneration of human tissues. The NBAC concluded that the cloning of DNA, cells, tissues, and non-human animals - using somatic cell nuclear transfer and other cloning techniques --is not ethically problematic when conducted in compliance with existing regulations and guidelines.

Cloning Prohibition Act of 1997

Acting on the Commission's key recommendation, President Clinton announced legislation banning the use of the new technology to clone human beings. Consistent with the NBAC's recommendation, the President's legislative proposal prohibits for five years the use of somatic cell nuclear transfer to create a human being and directs the NBAC to report to the President in four and a half years on whether to continue the ban. The proposal is carefully worded to ensure that it will not interfere with beneficial biomedical and agricultural activities.

Further Actions By The President

As recommended by the NBAC, President Clinton today also:

- ú Reaffirms that no Federal funds will be used to clone human beings. The President stated that the prohibition he put in place in March will remain in effect while his proposed legislation is pending.

- ú Urges privately funded scientists and clinicians to adhere to the voluntary moratorium he called for in March. The President asked these professionals to work through their societies and associations to ensure that all adhere to the current voluntary ban while his proposed legislation is pending.

- ú Pledges to work with other countries to enforce the prohibition. Several other countries, including Great Britain, Denmark, Germany, Australia, and Spain, have banned human cloning.

MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BIOETHICS ADVISORY COMMISSION

Harold T. Shapiro, Chair of the National Bioethics Advisory Commission, is the President and Professor of Economics and Public Affairs, Princeton University, and is a world-renowned educator and economist. He is a member of numerous honorary professional societies including the Institute of Medicine and has been awarded many honorary degrees. Dr. Shapiro serves on advisory boards to several public organizations and corporations and is a past member of the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology (1990-1993). He earned a B-Comm. from McGill University, and M.A. and Ph.D. in economics from Princeton University.

Patricia Backlar of Oregon, is Senior Scholar at the Center for Ethics in Health Care, Oregon Health Sciences University, where Ms. Backlar specializes in issues concerning individuals with severe and persistent mental disorders. She attended Vassar College, McGill University and Yale University, and holds a certificate in health care ethics from the University of Washington School of Medicine. Senator Hatfield supported Ms. Backlar's candidacy.

Arturo Brito of Florida, is Assistant Professor of Clinical Pediatrics at the University of Miami School of Medicine. Dr. Brito is also the Medical Director of the Pediatric Mobile Clinic of Miami. Dr. Brito earned his M.D. at the University of South Florida and interned at Emory University in pediatrics.

Alexander M. Capron of California, is co-director of the Pacific Center for Health Policy and Ethics at the University of Southern California. Professor Capron specializes in legal-medical issues and biomedical ethics. He is a member of the Institute of Medicine, a founding Fellow of the Hastings Center and a past member of the Human Gene Therapy Subcommittee of the NIH Recombinant DNA Advisory Committee. Professor Capron received his B.A. with high honors from Swarthmore College and his LL.B. from Yale University.

Eric J. Cassell of New York, is Physician to In-Patients at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. For five years, Dr. Cassell directed the Cornell University Medical College Program for the Study of Ethics and Values in Medicine. Dr. Cassell received a B.A. from Queens College, an M.A. from Columbia University, an M.D. from New York University School of Medicine and is board certified in internal medicine. Dr. Cassell's candidacy was supported by Senator Moynihan.

R. Alta Charo of Wisconsin, holds joint assistant professorships in the University of Wisconsin Medical and Law Schools. A Fellow of the Hastings Center, Ms. Charo has also held government appointments in the Office of Technology Assessment and the U.S. Agency for International Development. Ms. Charo earned an A.B. in biology, cum laude, from Harvard-Radcliffe College and a J.D. from Columbia University School of Law.

James F. Childress of Virginia, is the Edwin B. Kyle Professor of Religious Studies and Professor of Medical Education at the University of

Virginia, where he is also the co-director of the Virginia Health Policy Research Center. Dr. Childress is the author of numerous articles and several books on biomedical ethics and is former vice-chairman of the National Task Force on Organ Transplantation. He received his B.A. from Guilford College, B.D. from Yale Divinity School and M.A. and Ph.D. from Yale University.

David R. Cox of California, is Professor of Genetics and Pediatrics at the Stanford University School of Medicine. Dr. Cox is a world-renowned expert on genetic diseases associated with defects in chromosome 21, including Down Syndrome and ataxia-telangiectasia. He is a member of the American Society of Human Genetics, the American Academy of Pediatrics, the American Federation for Clinical Research and the Human Genome Organization. Board certified in both pediatrics and human genetics, Dr. Cox received his A.B. from Brown University, and M.D. and Ph.D. in genetics from the University of Washington.

Rhetaugh Graves Dumas of Michigan, is the Vice Provost for Health Affairs, the University of Michigan. Formerly Dean of The University of Michigan School of Nursing, and Deputy Director of the National Institute of Mental Health, Dr. Dumas is known for her clinical research in the area of psychiatric nursing. She is a member of the American Nurses Association and a past president of the American Academy of Nursing. Dr. Dumas earned a B.S.N. at Dillard University, an M.S. from the Yale University School of Nursing and a Ph.D. in Social Psychology from the Union Institute, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Ezekiel J. Emanuel of Massachusetts, is Assistant Professor of Medicine, Social Medicine and Clinical Epidemiology at the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute, Harvard Medical School. A member of the Ethics Group under the President's Health Care Task Force, Dr. Emanuel is the author of many articles on medical ethics, focusing particularly on decisionmaking in terminal care. He holds a B.A. from Amherst College, M.Sc. from Oxford University, M.D. from Harvard Medical School and Ph.D. from Harvard University and is board certified in internal medicine and medical oncology.

Laurie M. Flynn of Virginia, is the Executive Director of the National Alliance for the Mentally Ill. A consultant to child welfare organizations, federal, state, and county governments, Ms. Flynn is also the author of numerous publications on family mental health services. She earned a B.A. in philosophy from the University of Virginia.

Carol W. Greider of New York, is Senior Staff Scientist at the Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory. Dr. Greider is an internationally known expert in molecular biology whose research focuses on the structure and function of telomeres, chromosomal components whose role in aging and cancer development is just beginning to become clear. In addition to studies at the George-August Universitat in Gottigen, West Germany, she was awarded a B.A. in biology from U.C. Santa Barbara and a Ph.D. in molecular biology from U.C. Berkeley.

Steven H. Holtzman of Massachusetts, is Chief Business Officer of Millenium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., a company using genetics, genomics and

bioinformatics to identify genes responsible for common major diseases and in their work on human biology directed toward drug development. Mr. Holtzman's academic background includes a Rhodes Scholarship leading to a B.Phil., in addition to a B.A. in philosophy from Michigan State University. Mr. Holtzman chairs the Ethics Panel of the Biotechnology Industry Organization, who submitted his nomination as a representative of the biotechnology industry.

Bette O. Kramer of Virginia, is the founder and first president of the Richmond Bioethics Consortium, a community-based organization providing education and development support to institutional ethics committees, and educational opportunities to the general public. Active in a variety of health-related activities, such as the Blue Cross/Blue Shield Critical Care Task Force, Ms. Kramer also has professional experience as a security analyst. Ms. Kramer earned a B.A. in economics at Wellesley College.

Bernard Lo of California, is Professor of Medicine and Director of the Program in Medical Ethics at the University of California, San Francisco, where he teaches a required course on medical ethics, law and economics. Dr. Lo has served as a member of a number of public advisory committees including an OTA project on Life Sustaining Technologies in the Elderly. He received an A.B., summa cum laude, in physics from Harvard College; a M.A. from the University of Sussex in comparative literature; an A.M. from Harvard University in the history of science and an M.D. from Stanford University.

Lawrence H. Miike of Hawaii, is the Director of the Department of Health, State of Hawaii, which includes the Nation's 3rd largest public hospital system. Previously, Dr. Miike worked for the U.S. Congress. His studies led to the National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Act, AIDS policies, and action on health care for American Indians and Alaska Natives. Dr. Miike holds a B.A. from Amherst College, a degree in medicine from U.C. San Francisco, and a law degree from U.C.L.A..

Thomas H. Murray of Ohio, is Professor of Biomedical Ethics and Director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics at the Case Western Reserve University School of Medicine. Dr. Murray's research focuses on ethics in medicine and science, including ethical aspects of health policy; the care of newborns and children, occupational health, and genetic engineering. Dr. Murray earned a B.A. at Temple University in psychology and a Ph.D. in social psychology from Princeton University.

Diane Scott-Jones of Pennsylvania, is Associate Professor in the Department of Psychology, Temple University. Dr. Scott-Jones is a Fellow of the American Psychological Association, who submitted her nomination, and a co-author of the Association's ethics guidelines. She is also a member and past chair of the Ethics Committee of the Society for Research in Child Development. Her research involves the role of family in supporting children's scholastic achievement. Dr. Scott-Jones holds a B.S. and M.A. in psychology from Appalachian State University, and a Ph.D. in development psychology from the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.

Message Sent

To:

Lori E. Abrams/WHO/EOP
Donald A. Baer/WHO/EOP
Laura K. Capps/WHO/EOP
Ann M. Cattalini/WHO/EOP
Steven A. Cohen/WHO/EOP
Anne M. Edwards/WHO/EOP
Rahm I. Emanuel/WHO/EOP
Karen E. Finney/WHO/EOP
Ben A. Freeland/WHO/EOP
Jeremy M. Gaines/WHO/EOP
Mary E. Glynn/WHO/EOP
Jason S. Goldberg/WHO/EOP
Julia R. Green/WHO/EOP
James T. Heimbach/WHO/EOP
Russell W. Horwitz/OPD/EOP
Brian J. Johnson/CEQ/EOP
David E. Kalbaugh/WHO/EOP
Angus S. King/WHO/EOP
Joshua A. King/WHO/EOP
Nicholas B. Kirkhorn/WHO/EOP
G N. Lattimore/WHO/EOP
Peter R. Orszag/OPD/EOP
Gordon Li/WHO/EOP
Julie E. Mason/WHO/EOP
Doris O. Matsui/WHO/EOP
April K. Mellody/WHO/EOP
Elisa Millsap/WHO/EOP
Cheryl D. Mills/WHO/EOP
G. Timothy Saunders/WHO/EOP
Laura D. Schwartz/WHO/EOP
Douglas S. Sheorn/WHO/EOP
Joshua Silverman/WHO/EOP
Douglas B. Sosnik/WHO/EOP
Todd Stern/WHO/EOP
Barry J. Toiv/WHO/EOP
Jodie R. Torkelson/WHO/EOP
Michael Waldman/WHO/EOP
Christopher F. Walker/WHO/EOP
Dorian V. Weaver/WHO/EOP
Catherine T. Kitchen/WHO/EOP
Jay K. Footlik/WHO/EOP
James T. Edmonds/WHO/EOP
David Shipley/WHO/EOP
Patricia F. Lewis/WHO/EOP
Lori L. Anderson/WHO/EOP
Brenda M. Anders/WHO/EOP
Michael W. Williams/WHO/EOP
Marilyn DiGiacobbe/WHO/EOP
Suzanne Dale/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP

Dag Vega/WHO/EOP
Stefanie Sanford/WHO/EOP
James A. Dorskind/WHO/EOP
Barbara D. Woolley/WHO/EOP
Stefanie Sanford/WHO/EOP
Eli G. Attie/WHO/EOP
Darby E. Stott/WHO/EOP
Jake Siewert/OPD/EOP
Cynthia M. Jasso-Rotunno/WHO/EOP
Sara M. Latham/WHO/EOP
Carole A. Parmelee/WHO/EOP
Andrew J. Mayock/WHO/EOP
Beverly J. Barnes/WHO/EOP
Megan C. Moloney/WHO/EOP
Jonathan Murchinson/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Laura S. Marcus/WHO/EOP
Christopher A. Dwan/WHO/EOP
Richard Socarides/WHO/EOP
Jessica B. Vogelsson/WHO/EOP
Virginia N. Rustique/WHO/EOP
Christa Robinson/OPD/EOP
Thomas D. Janenda/WHO/EOP
Ricardo M. Gonzales/WHO/EOP
Dina Wood/WHO/EOP
Terri J. Tingen/WHO/EOP
Jennifer D. Dudley/WHO/EOP
Brian D. Smith/WHO/EOP
Leanne A. Shimabukuro/OPD/EOP
Stacey L. Rubin/WHO/EOP
Tracy S. Olmstead/WHO/EOP
Kim B. Widdess/WHO/EOP

1=US @ 2=TELEMAIL @ 3=INTERNET @ *RFC-822\MWOLFE(A)MH1.JS.MIL @ MRX @
LNGTWY

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62955104 @ eln.attmail.com @ INET @ LNGTWY

73030.21 @ compuserve.com @ INET @ LNGTWY

BARBUSCHAK_K @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

rdittmar @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY

CAPLAN_P @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

COGDELL_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

Lawrence J. Haas/OMB/EOP

INFOMGT @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

JOHNSON_WC @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

LIZIK_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

MCHUGH_L @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

MOFFETT_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

SHEPARD_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

SULLIVAN_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

SUNTUM_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

WOZNIAK_N @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY

backup @ wilson.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY

newsdesk @ usnewswire.com @ INET @ LNGTWY

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wh-outbox-distr @ clinton.ai.mit.edu @ INET @ LNGTWY
GRAY_W @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
NAPLAN_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
WEINER_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
STUMPF_D @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTW
SCHAEFER_V @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
GRIBBEN_J @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RILEY_R @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
ROBINSON_C @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
RONNEL_S @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
tnewell @ ostp.eop.gov @ INET @ LNGTWY
Roger V. Salazar/OVP @ OVP
Brian A. Reich/WHO/EOP
Joseph P. Lockhart/WHO/EOP
Elizabeth R. Newman/WHO/EOP
Carolyn Curiel/WHO/EOP
Jordan Tamagni/WHO/EOP
HEMMIG_M @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY
Thurgood Marshall Jr./OVP @ OVP
Elisabeth S. Steele/OVP @ OVP
Serena C. Torrey/WHO/EOP
Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP
Ashley L. Raines/OA/EOP
Peter A. Weissman/WHO/EOP
Mary A. Dixon/OVP @ OVP
Douglas J. Band/WHO/EOP

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ann M. Cattalini (CN=Ann M. Cattalini/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 10:44:42.00

SUBJECT: Pls call Annie re:Cloning

TO: BEN (Pager) #FREELAND (BEN (Pager) #FREELAND [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Murchinson (CN=Jonathan Murchinson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 08:32:02.00

SUBJECT: Today's Final Paper

TO: Joshua Silverman (CN=Joshua Silverman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elizabeth R. Newman (CN=Elizabeth R. Newman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joseph P. Lockhart (CN=Joseph P. Lockhart/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I just spoke w/Elizabeth Drye and she is going to e-mail me the final cloning paper in a minute. I also have the transmittal letter to Congress and will receive later this a.m. the legislation.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Christopher J. Lavery (CN=Christopher J. Lavery/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME: 9-JUN-1997 14:44:13.00

SUBJECT: Talking points

TO: shea (shea @ dnc.democrats.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: srosenberg (srosenberg @ newdem.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: kadzik (kadzik @ smtp.democrats.org @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

THE WHITE HOUSE AT WORK

Monday, June 9, 1997

MONDAY: PRESIDENT PROPOSES LAW TO BAN HUMAN CLONING

Today at the White House, President Clinton announces that he is sending to Congress new legislation prohibiting anyone -- in the public or private sector -- from creating a child through human cloning, to make sure scientific exploration is guided by our commitment to human values, the good of society, and our basic sense of right and wrong:

In March, after a breakthrough in animal cloning, the President banned the use of federal funds for cloning human beings, urged the private sector to observe the ban voluntarily, and asked the National Bioethics Commission to review the legal and ethical issues raised by the new cloning technology.

In its report to the President today, the National Bioethics Commission concludes that attempting to clone a human being is unacceptably dangerous to the child and morally unacceptable to society.

The President is sending legislation to Congress to ban the use of new cloning techniques to create a child. Because these techniques hold out the promise of revolutionary new treatments in other areas, the legislation would not ban their use to clone DNA and cells, nor would it ban animal cloning.

Until the President signs this legislation, his ban on the use of federal funds for human cloning will stay in effect, and he will continue his call for a voluntary private sector ban.

SATURDAY: PRESIDENT ANNOUNCES WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON HATE CRIMES, AND JUSTICE DEPARTMENT REVIEW OF FEDERAL LAWS

In his weekly Radio Address on Saturday, President Clinton called for an all-out assault on hate crimes -- to conquer the dark forces of

hatred and division that still exist in our society, so that we can move forward into the 21st Century as One America:

The President condemned crimes of hatred -- committed solely because of the victim's race or religious faith, national origin or sexual orientation, gender or disability -- as acts of violence against America itself.⁸

The President announced that he will convene the first White House Conference on Hate Crimes this November 10th -- to take a serious look at the laws and remedies that can make a difference in preventing hate crimes; to highlight solutions that are working in communities across the country, and to continue the frank and open dialogue we need to build One America across all difference and diversity.

In preparation for the conference, Attorney General Reno has begun a thorough review of the laws concerning hate crimes and the ways in which the federal government can make a difference to help us to build a more vigorous plan of action.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Jonathan Foster (CN=Jonathan Foster/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1997 19:37:48.00

SUBJECT: Cloning Event

TO: Jamie B. Schwartz (CN=Jamie B. Schwartz/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Setti D. Warren (CN=Setti D. Warren/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: John H. Gibbons (CN=John H. Gibbons/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

This is just a short note to say thanks, on behalf of all of us at OSTP,
for your assistance with yesterday's cloning event. The event went
extremely well and your work played an important role in the success.
Thanks again -- we look forward to working with you in the future.

cc: Ann Stock

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lori L. Anderson (CN=Lori L. Anderson/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:10-JUN-1997 10:14:23.00

SUBJECT: Cloning Information on the Homepage

TO: SAMBURG_T (SAMBURG_T @ A1 @ CD @ LNGTWY [UNKNOWN]) (OA)
READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The Cloning feature looks great -- My one suggestion is that the spacing of the title under the Fact Sheet hot link be spaced a little bit more evenly. The way it appears to me, everything but "1997" is on the top line. Maybe a little bit more could be moved to the second line?

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy L. Newell (CN=Timothy L. Newell/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 13:01:56.00

SUBJECT: Re: Another request for Cloning Report

TO: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks. New number is 6-2588.

Kevin S. Moran

06/11/97 12:50:28 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Timothy L. Newell/OSTP/EOP

cc:

Subject: Re: Another request for Cloning Report

Thanks...and congratulations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 11:38:21.00

SUBJECT: Cloning

TO: Susan A. Brophy (CN=Susan A. Brophy/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Elisa Millsap (CN=Elisa Millsap/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: John L. Hilley (CN=John L. Hilley/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

DPC and OSTP must let us know when they are working on legislation or/and doing other things that involve the Hill. We were not told about cloning legislation until late Friday and didn't know that it was our cloning legislation (written by DPC) until Monday (day of the event.) Members were not told, no sponsor etc.

I have talked to the Science Committee, Cong. Brown and Cong. Morella. There will be a joint referral so I'll talk to the other committees today. I have DPC and OSTP coming to see me this afternoon. I wanted to let you know b/c I think something should be said to Bruce and Dr. Gibbons.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 10:41:44.00

SUBJECT: Another request for Cloning Report

TO: Timothy L. Newell (CN=Timothy L. Newell/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Tim... We are getting requests for on-line versions of the cloning report. Is that something that your office has available for us to put on the web?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/11/97
10:41 AM -----

WEBMASTER @ A1
06/11/97 10:09:00 AM
Record Type: Record

To: Kevin Moran, Lori Anderson
cc:
Subject: Another request for Cloning Report

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

From: ds691407@bcm.tmc.edu@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY
*To: webmaster@A1@CD@LNGTWY
Date: 6/9/97 11:56am
Subject: White House WWW Comments
[Connection Information]

CLIENT: EXPRESS.SSCTR.BCM.TMC.EDU[128.249.27.60]
BROWSER: Lynx/2.7 libwww-FM/2.14
URL: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/html/briefroom-plain.html>

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: David
EMAIL-ADDRESS: ds691407@bcm.tmc.edu
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Suggest an improvement
TOPIC: Content
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Cloning report

[Message]

Would it be possible to make available on this website the full text of the cloning report? I understand that it's about 100 pages or so, but, still, it would be nice to have it available in HTML format. Thanks.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IJVBMT7MB4001QDC@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for webmaster@a1.eop.gov; Mon,
09 Jun 1997 13:08:02 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IJVBMOYCDC001NPI@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
webmaster@a1.eop.gov; Mon, 09 Jun 1997 13:07:56 -0500 (EST)

Received: from www1.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.91])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)
with SMTP id <01IJVBMGWUC4002PK4@STORM.EOP.GOV> for webmaster@a1.eop.gov; Mon,

09 Jun 1997 13:07:45 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by www1.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO)

for feedback id MAA14967; Mon, 09 Jun 1997 12:56:42 -0400

Apparently-to: feedback@Whitehouse.GOV

Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@www1.whitehouse.gov>

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; ; Suggest an improvement; Content; Private
Citizen;

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Timothy L. Newell (CN=Timothy L. Newell/OU=OSTP/O=EOP [OSTP])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 12:41:06.00

SUBJECT: Re: Another request for Cloning Report

TO: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I have sent your request to Jeff Smith in OSTP to track down. As of last week, I have moved from OSTP to the Office of the Chief of Staff.

Let me know if you don't hear anything from Jeff.

Kevin S. Moran

06/11/97 10:41:30 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Timothy L. Newell/OSTP/EOP

cc:

Subject: Another request for Cloning Report

Tim... We are getting requests for on-line versions of the cloning report. Is that something that your office has available for us to put on the web?

----- Forwarded by Kevin S. Moran/WHO/EOP on 06/11/97
10:41 AM -----

WEBMASTER @ A1

06/11/97 10:09:00 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Kevin Moran, Lori Anderson

cc:

Subject: Another request for Cloning Report

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

From: ds691407@bcm.tmc.edu@INET@EOPMRX@LNGTWY

*To: webmaster@A1@CD@LNGTWY

Date: 6/9/97 11:56am

Subject: White House WWW Comments

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: EXPRESS.SSCTR.BCM.TMC.EDU[128.249.27.60]

BROWSER: Lynx/2.7 libwww-FM/2.14

URL: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/html/briefroom-plain.html>

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: David

EMAIL-ADDRESS: ds691407@bcm.tmc.edu

ORGANIZATION:

RELATIONSHIP:

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Suggest an improvement

TOPIC: Content

AFFILIATION: Private Citizen

SUBJECT: Cloning report

[Message]

Would it be possible to make available on this website the full text of the cloning report? I understand that it's about 100 pages or so, but, still, it would be nice to have it available in HTML format. Thanks.

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

===== ATTACHMENT 2 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)
id <01IJVBMT7MB4001QDC@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for webmaster@a1.eop.gov; Mon,
09 Jun 1997 13:08:02 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)
by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IJVBMOYCDC001NPI@PMDF.EOP.GOV> for
webmaster@a1.eop.gov; Mon, 09 Jun 1997 13:07:56 -0500 (EST)

Received: from www1.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.91])
by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with SMTP id <01IJVBMGWUC4002PK4@STORM.EOP.GOV> for webmaster@al.eop.gov; Mon,

09 Jun 1997 13:07:45 -0400 (EDT)

Received: by www1.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO)

for feedback id MAA14967; Mon, 09 Jun 1997 12:56:42 -0400

Apparently-to: feedback@Whitehouse.GOV

Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@www1.whitehouse.gov>

Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; ; Suggest an improvement; Content; Private
Citizen;

Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW

===== END ATTACHMENT 2 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Kevin S. Moran (CN=Kevin S. Moran/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:11-JUN-1997 12:50:42.00

SUBJECT: Re: Another request for Cloning Report

TO: Timothy L. Newell (CN=Timothy L. Newell/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Thanks...and congratulations.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (EXTERNAL MAIL)

CREATOR: uucp@WhiteHouse.gov@INET@EOPMRX

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 16:40:00.00

SUBJECT: scanner results

TO: binns_m (binns_m@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:NOT READ

TO: horn_s (horn_s@A1@CD) (WHO)
READ:12-JUN-1997 18:46:30.23

TEXT:
SCANNER RESULTS

Your position on abortion is bad enough, allowing existing humans to be killed, indiscriminately. Now you promote creating humans to be experimented on, and then killed.

MESSAGE BODY

From nobody@www2.whitehouse.gov Thu Jun 12 16:39:17 1997
Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay) id QAA02539 for <President@WhiteHouse.GOV>; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:39:17 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from storm.eop.gov/198.137.241.51 via smap
Received: from DIRECTORY-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879) id <01IJZPUDHRR4002Y7P@STORM.EOP.GOV> for President@WhiteHouse.GOV; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:38:10 EDT
Received: from SCAN-DAEMON by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879) id <01IJZPUCGI4G00306S@STORM.EOP.GOV> for president@Whitehouse.GOV; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:38:08 -0400 (EDT)
Received: from www2.whitehouse.gov ([198.137.240.92]) by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879) with SMTP id <01IJZPTKMHLO002Z5V@STORM.EOP.GOV> for president@Whitehouse.GOV; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:37:36 -0400 (EDT)
Received: by www2.whitehouse.gov (951211.SGI.8.6.12.PATCH1042/940406.SGI.AUTO) for president@whitehouse.gov id QAA26439; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:33:35 -0400
Date: Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:33:35 -0400
From: "David E. Volk" <volkde@cat.com>
Subject: Inbound-White_House_WWW_MAIL => PRESIDENT
Apparently-to: president@WhiteHouse.GOV
To: president@WhiteHouse.GOV
Errors-to: The Postmaster <postmaster@www2.whitehouse.gov>
Reply-to: "David E. Volk" <volkde@cat.com>
Message-id: <199706122033.QAA26439@www2.whitehouse.gov>
MIME-version: 1.0
Content-type: TEXT/PLAIN; CHARSET=US-ASCII
Keywords: WWW-Correspondence; ; Register disagreement with a position; Human

Rights; Private Citizen;
Comments: Forwarded from White House WWW
Comments: This message scanned by SCAN version 0.1 jms/960226

[Connection Information]

CLIENT: gwl.cat.com[198.88.56.100]
BROWSER: Mozilla/3.01 (Win95; I)
URL: http://www.whitehouse.gov/WH/Mail/html/Mail_President.html

[Sender Information]

PERSONAL-NAME: David E. Volk
EMAIL-ADDRESS: volkde@cat.com
ORGANIZATION:
RELATIONSHIP:
STREET-ADDRESS: 1944 Nofsinger Road
CITY: Washington
STATE-PROVINCE: IL
ZIP-CODE: 61571-9632
COUNTRY: U.S.A.

[Message Information]

PURPOSE: Register disagreement with a position
TOPIC: Human Rights
AFFILIATION: Private Citizen
SUBJECT: Cloning Recommendation

[Message]

Dear Mr. President,
The "expert" committee's recommendation is that cloning humans be allowed as long as the embryos aren't implanted into women's uteri. The committee denies the humanity of the embryo, until it is implanted. That is a mistake. The humanity of the embryo begins at the moment of fertilization, and the recommended policy would allow experimentation on human beings.

Your position on abortion is bad enough, allowing existing humans to be killed, indiscriminately. Now you promote creating humans to be experimented on, and then killed.

God help us, and I pray you are cured of your blindness in this area.

David Volk

===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====
ATT CREATION TIME/DATE:12-JUN-1997 16:40:00.00

ATT BODYPART TYPE:D

TEXT:

RFC-822-headers:

Received: from conversion.pmdf.eop.gov by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879)

id <01IJZPWNE3DS002EYY@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:40:01 -0500 (EST)

Received: from storm.eop.gov (storm.eop.gov)

by PMDF.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.0-4 #6879) id <01IJZPWM09E8002N1M@PMDF.EOP.GOV>; Thu,
12 Jun 1997 16:39:59 -0500 (EST)

Received: from WhiteHouse.gov ([198.137.241.30])

by STORM.EOP.GOV (PMDF V5.1-7 #6879)

with ESMTP id <01IJZPW46ROQ002Z5V@STORM.EOP.GOV>; Thu,
12 Jun 1997 16:39:34 -0400 (EDT)

Received: (from uucp@localhost) by WhiteHouse.gov (8.7.1/uucp-relay)

id QAA02578; Thu, 12 Jun 1997 16:39:33 -0400 (EDT)

===== END ATTACHMENT 1 =====

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 18:26:07.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning legislation

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

thanks. our fault.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 15:42:57.00

SUBJECT: Cloning legislation

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here was my first e-mail, sent to these three people at Tracy's advice. Susan and Janet never contacted me. Ann Catalini worked with us on the event, which was eventually moved to Monday, June 9, and knew we were doing legislation as well. Sorry we missed you. It really wasn't intentional! We were asking for help and could have used your help if we had been told to contact you.

That said, let's talk this afternoon. Should be a fun issue to work on together.

----- Forwarded by Elizabeth Drye/OPD/EOP on 06/12/97
11:24 AM -----

Elizabeth Drye
06/03/97 04:34:20 PM
Record Type: Record

To: Janet Murguia/WHO/EOP, Susan A. Brophy/WHO/EOP, Tracey E. Thornton/WHO/EOP
cc:
Subject: Cloning legislation

On Saturday, the National Bioethics Advisory Commission is likely to vote to recommend legislation banning the cloning of human beings (using the technology that created Dolly the sheep). The President is tentatively scheduled to meet with the Commission members Tuesday, June 10, and present legislation we are preparing now to implement NBAC's recommendation. Can you let me know whom I should work with in your office to decide which, if any, members of Congress we should reach out to in advance? Sen Glenn and Congresswoman Morella, among others, have expressed an interest in working with us on this issue. Can you send someone to an 11:00 am, Wednesday June 4, event planning meeting in 211 OEOB? Thanks. Please call me if you have any questions 6-5573.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Ben A. Freeland (CN=Ben A. Freeland/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 10:30:13.00

SUBJECT: yes, the cloning bill has been transmitted to the hill. (from Amanda, Leg Affairs).

TO: RACHEL (Pager) #LEVINSON (RACHEL (Pager) #LEVINSON [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: William P. Marshall (CN=William P. Marshall/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 17:25:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning g-8 language

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

It looks good to me.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-06-12

Subject: Cloning g-8 language

Creator: Elizabeth Drye

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 11:31:00.00

SUBJECT: cloning

TO: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Janet Murguia (CN=Janet Murguia/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Eliz Drye just jumped me. She said she e-mailed you about the cloning decision on legislation early last week and the fault that I did not know about all this was our internal problem not hers.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Tracey E. Thornton (CN=Tracey E. Thornton/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 16:56:58.00

SUBJECT: Re: cloning

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

She asked me who should she be working with in our office on this and who she should send her e-mail to regarding cloning. I told her to send it to susan, me and janet and I'm pretty sure she did send an e-mail to us. I believe this was prior to your being given this issue. I'm assuming that she is saying that she did her job in that she passed on the info to who she was told to and I would have to agree with her. If you think the timing matter is an issue, you may want to run it pass Janet to see when she learned of it.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Barbara A. Matzner (CN=Barbara A. Matzner/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:12-JUN-1997 16:52:43.00

SUBJECT: communicate side-by-side

TO: E.kagan2 (E.kagan2 @ erols.com @ inet [UNKNOWN])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Edgard, for your convenience, I have sent over the document in Word and WordPerfect. ===== ATTACHMENT 1 =====

ATT CREATION TIME/DATE: 0 00:00:00.00

TEXT:

; v

!"#\$%&'()*+,-./0123456789:;<=>?@ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ[\]^_`abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz{|}~Root Entry FMwCompObjbWordDocumentObjectPoolTMwTMw4@

FMicrosoft Word 6.0 Document

MSWordDocWord.Document.6;

Oh+'0\$Hl

D h(C:\MSOFFICE\WINWORD\TEMPLATE\NORMAL.DOT INTRODUCTIONNational Security CouncilNational Security Council@Pe= eTP (((,RRRRR rRR\4444444666)_ {TeS4444444444

444|4,4444INTRODUCTIONWe, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes strengthening democracy, and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.[J]: delete sent. 5.

[J]: sent. 6, delete: ...on the basis of commercial conditions...Continuing the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. Russia has taken bold measures to complete its historic transformation into a market democracy. We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our officials between summits. Cooperation to integrate Russias economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We endorsed Russias commitment to fully implement its EFF program with the IMF. We will work together to reach agreement on the conditions of Russias early participation as a creditor in the Paris Club, and support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of commercial conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members. We also look forward to continued Russian progress toward accession to the OECD. [C]: sent. 1, add: (brackets) [Continuing the important steps... participation by Russia in our efforts.]

[C]: sent. 3, add: (brackets) [We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in... summits.]GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUESThe process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. More openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity as countries specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. Our task, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.[UK]: add before sent. 1: Our countries face common challenges stemming from the processes of globalization, the development of new technology, and shifts in demographics. The process of...At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. We must ensure that all segments of our society have the opportunity to prosper in the new economy. It is particularly important that young adults see the path to a successful life, and be adequately prepared to follow that path. No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations.[UK]: sent. 1, add/delete: At the same time, these developments globalization may create new challenges difficulties.Rapid technological change and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. In this context, we also look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. {{Awaiting UK revision.}}[UK]: delete sent. 1.

[UK]: last sent.

, add/delete: In this context we look forward to... responses to structural changes. We also welcome the proposal by the UK to host a conference of Finance and Social Affairs Ministers early next year on growth, employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging PopulationsIncreased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimotos Initiative for a Caring World has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments. [C]: sent. 1, 2, replace: elderly with seniors.We discussed the idea of active aging -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving. [J]: last sent., add: ... encourage volunteerism and to su

support family care-giving.

[EC]: sent. 1, add/delete: ...continue work or other socially productive activities ways of participating fully in society well in to their later years...

[EC]: last sent., add/delete: In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement life-long learning, family care-giving and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving. We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of persons in their fifties and early sixties and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. This adds even greater urgency to efforts to spend effectively and efficiently, so as to meet the needs of an aging population without overburdening younger generations.[J]: insert at end: Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare.

[C]: sent. 2, add/delete: Some of our countries... challenges in sustaining their Early action needs to be taken, in some cases, to improve the sustainability of our public pension systems.

[C]: sent. 3, add/delete: ...address this issue, including increasing their labor force participation of persons in their fifties and early sixties and raising national savings

...

[C]: last sent., add/delete: This adds even greater urgency...aging population without We concluded that efficient and effective management of this spending will enable us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations. We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st century.[EC]: sent. 1, add/delete: ...and advance the structural reforms necessary to preserve and...Small and Medium EnterprisesThe contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firms growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of

jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports.

II. GLOBAL ISSUES

Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing attention to our cooperative efforts to confront these problems.

Environment

This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.

UN General Assembly Special Session

We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.

[UK]: sent. 2, add/delete: ...democratic governance and, respect for human rights, and the eradication of poverty.

[EC]: new para (bracketed para 14 tabled at Sherpas mtg.): 13b. We recognize that rapid progress in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable development. We agree on the need to facilitate the development and transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility at a higher level with fair burden sharing among donors. We note the need to address the question of arrears. We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment.

Climate Change

We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change. We must forge at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate, and that contains legally binding emission limitation and reduction targets. We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gases at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that allows Signatories appropriate flexibility in the manner in which they meet the targets. We are committed to achieve emissions targets that

[G]: sent. 2, add: ...and reduction targets as well as policies and measures. We support...

[UK]: sent. 3, add: (brackets) ...cost-effective way[, and that allows... in which they meet targets].

[EC]: sent. 3, add: (brackets) ...cost-effective way[, and that allows... in which they meet targets].

[EC]: last sent., add: ...committed to achieve quantified emissions targets...{J:}[are meaningful, realistic and equitable and which maintain accountability and transparency.][J]: support{I, G, UK, EC:}[substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to com

mon and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets.][I]: support

[G]: support

[UK]: s

upport

[EC]: support{F:}[reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010, with coordinated policies and measures.][F]: support

[UK]: second (minimum) preference[significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measurable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries.

We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.[EC]: sent. 2, add: In the longer term, Measurable steps will also be needed...ForestsForests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call on all countries to work with us to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCSD Inter-governmental Panel on Forests and to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nations forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston. We urge the Special Session of the United Nations[G]: sent. 2, add: To reverse this trend, we urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the worlds forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We we call on all countries to work with us...

[G]: sent. 3,

add: ...initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it.

[G]: sent. 4, delete: We urge the Special Session of the United Nations{I, F, EC:}[to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the worlds forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000.]{G opposes}[I]: support

[F]: support

[G]: opposes

[EC]: support{J:}[to launch

an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.] {G opposes}[J]: support

[G]: opposesFreshwaterIncreased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action

to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.[F]: before sent. 1, add: Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water.

[F]: place sent. 1 after sent. 2.

[EC]: sent. 2, a

dd: ...do not have access to sufficient or safe water. Our goal is to advance the integrated and effective management of water resources worldwide, sustainably and peacefully, through international cooperation, so as to guarantee its availability and quality in the long term. The Special Session of the UN...OceansWe must strengthen our efforts to protect the worlds oceans. Within the framework of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea and other relevant international conventions, we will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key concerns, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.[F]: sent. 2, add: sustainable fishing, protection of the deep sea beds, shipping,...

[G]: sent. 1, add/delete: ...our effort

ts to protect prevent, reduce, and control the pollution of the worlds oceans environment.

[G]: sent. 2, add/delete: ...relevant international conventions regulations, we will work... concerns, including sustainable fishing unsustainable fisheries, shipping, marine...

[EC]: sent. 2, add: Within the legal framework...

[EC]: sent. 3, add: The CSD provides the regular policy-making forum for promoting these objectives. In this connection, wWe will also enhance cooperation...Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies[F]: replace with: Export credits and environmentPrivate sector financial flows supported by official export credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing export credits and/or credit insurance for investments in infrastructure {I, G, UK, EC:}[and equipment]{C opposes}. We encourage the OECD {I, UK, C:}[Participants Group]{G, EC opposes} to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible{UK, C:}[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD ministerial]{J, I, G, EC oppose s}. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.[J]: if not Finance Sous-Sherpas text, replace sent. 3 with: We encourage the OECD Participants Group to discuss intensively and exchange information on this issue, including the advisability of developing common and practical environmental guidelines for all Export Credit Agencies (ECAs).

[J]: comment: ECAs not raised in OECD Ministerial/Ministerial Communiqu.

[J]: delete bracketed text 3 (sent. 3).

[I]: inclu

de bracketed text 1, 2 (sent 2, 3).

[F]: replace para with: Private sector fin

financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure. We ask the OECD Export Credit group to report progress on its work in this area by the end of this year.

[G]: revert to Finance

Sous-Sherpa text.

[G]: include bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).

[G]: delete bracketed

text 2, 3 (sent. 3).

[G]: sent. 1, delete: Private sector financial flows

supported by official credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrialized nations have a significant...

[G]: sent. 2, add/delete: ... when providing export credit

and/or credit insurance financing support for investments...

[G]: sent. 3, add

and/delete: We encourage ask the OECD [Participants Group] Credit Group to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD Ministerial].

[G]: last sent, add/delete: In the interim, we encourage E

CAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters report on progress of its work in this area by the end of the year.

[UK]: include all bracketed text (sent. 2, 3).

[UK]: (bracket alternate

sent. 1, add: ...(ECAs) and similar bodies of the industrial nations...

[UK]: sent. 3, Participants Group = rule making body (Export Credits Group.

[C]: delete bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).

[C]: include bracketed text 2, 3 (sent. 3).

[EC]: include bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).

[EC]: delete bracketed text

2, 3 (sent. 3).

[EC]: sent. 3, add/delete: We encourage the OECD [Participant

s Group] Export Credits Group to discuss the feasibility and substance of to develop common environmental...

[EC]: Finance Sous-Sherpa language alterations:

Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We ask the OECD Export Credit Group to report on the status of progress on its work in this area by the end of the year.

Children's Environmental Health Protecting the health of

our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats

. Together, our governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and work to reduce children's exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.[C]: last sent

. add/delete: ...and risk assessments, strengthening information exchange, pr

provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and work to reduce childrens exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants on the health impact of environmental contaminants, providing for microbiologically safe drinking water, undertaking to reduce air pollution, and working to reduce the risk to children from exposure to lead and environmental tobacco smoke. Institutions Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development. The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.[G]: sent. 2, add: The CSD should promote development of action plans...[I]: add: Desertification is among the most important challenges that we must address. The Convention to combat desertification established a Global Mechanism to facilitate the mobilization and the best use of the resources needed to fight this scourge. We urge the first Conference of the Convention on Desertification to adequately support the Global Mechanism. To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported the refocused mandate for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi this year. UNEP should promote the coherent implementation of environmental protection within the UN system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. In particular, UNEP should monitor, analyze and report on the state of the environment; serve as a policy forum; catalyze international cooperation, and foster negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements. The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms within UNEP, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability. We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.

[J]: move sent. 3, 4, 5, to Foreign Ministers report.

[G]: sent. 1, delete:

... a refocused mandate for UNEP, the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP governing Council in Nairobi this year.

[G]: sent. 2,

add/delete: UNEP should promote so as to make UNEP the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of environmental protection the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment development.

[G]: delete sent.

3.

[G]: sent. 4, add/delete: ... and officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms within UNEP, needed to ensure UNEPs effectiveness, with particular...

[G]: high

light environmental institution reorganization more. In the medium term, further efforts may be necessary to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of the UNs work on the environment. We encourage the Secretary General to review the handling of environmental matters within the UN system and to explore possible means and structures to improve further the coordination among the concerned institutions.[G]: delete para.

[EC]: sent. 1, add: ...work on the environment,

and thereby reinforce the environmental pillar of international decision-making.

king.

[EC]: sent. 2, add/delete: ...structures to improve further the coordination and effectiveness among the concerned institutions.[G]: add: The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institutions dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough reform of UNEP. Consideration should also be given to the advisability of creating in the medium term a global environmental umbrella organization of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy-setting in the field of government. We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness. In this regard, we support a successful replenishment of the Facility.[F]: last sent., add: ...of the Facility with fair burden sharing among donors. We note the need to address the question of arrears.

[C]: set out GEF concentrations: biodiversity, climate change, ozone and international waters. Infectious Diseases Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials. [G]: last sent., delete: ...control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials.

[UK]: sent. 2, add: ...emergence of drug-resistant microbes, the re-emerging of some vaccine-preventable diseases, and the increased movement...

[C]: sent. 1, 2, add: ...deaths in the world. They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community. In many parts of the world...

[C]: sent. 3, replace: medical institution with public health.

[C]: last sent., delete: ...control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore... and other materials.

[EC]:

sent. 1, add/delete: Infectious diseases, such as including childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, drug resistant tuberculosis,...

[EC]: sent. 2, add: ...variety of reasons, including significant shortcomings in public health control programmes, the emergence of...

[EC]: last sent., add/delete: ...including efforts to secure the availability explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines,...Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World

Health Organization (WHO). We support the efforts of the WHO and endorse the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.[C]: sent. 1, add/delete: ...and in other fora, especially through the World Health Organization (WHO).

[C]: delete sent. 2.Preve

nting the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will {I, G, UK, C, EC*:[work to]} provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.[J]: sent 2:

...the development of a safe and effective vaccines against AIDS...

[I]: inclu

de bracketed text.

[G]: include bracketed text.

[G]: sent. 4, add: ...and in

ternational agencies and in particular the UNAIDS program will be critical.

[UK

]: include bracketed text.

[UK]: sent. 3, add: We will [work to] provide the

ensure that investments necessary are used effectively to accelerate AIDS vaccine research... -- if unacceptable, then: We will [work to] provide the investments resources necessary to accelerate...

[C]: include bracketed text.

[EC]:

sent. 2, add/delete: ...of a safe, and effective and accessible vaccine against AIDS could constitute a key factor for holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating...

[EC]: include bracketed text (sent. 3) -- with a
mendment: We will [work together to] provide...

[EC]: sent. 3, add: ...neces

sary to accelerate AIDS prevention and AIDS vaccine research...

[EC]: sent. 4,

add/delete: ...governments and communities in the developed and developing world and regional and international agencies organizations will be critical.The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.[J] sent. 1, replace: ...HIVE/AIDS (UNAIDS) must should help...)Nuclear SafetyWe reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the

Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. Each of our governments will give early consideration to joining this new convention. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.[J]: delete sent. 4.

[G]: sent. 4, add/delete: ...consideration to joining these new conventions.

[UK]: delete sent. 4 -- or -- revert to May 17 text.

[C]: sent. 2, add: ...Waste Management and encourage forthcoming finalization.

[C]: sent. 3, add/delete: ...forthcoming adoption by the IAEA of the Protocol...

[C]: sent. 4, add/delete: ...consideration to joining these new conventions. Global Energy Issues Market-oriented energy policies can promote sustainable energy use, energy investment and trade. We have discussed our shared interests in deregulation, privatization, pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, and links between energy and the environment. We request that our officials prepare a concept paper on these issues to set the agenda for a proposed Ministerial in Moscow.[J]: sent. 1.: Market-oriented policies, taking into account energy security, economic development and protection of the environment, can promote...

[J]: sent. 2, delete: ...pipeline transit issues,...

[

J]: sent 3.: We request that our officials give consideration to promote a concept paper on these issues to set the agenda for a proposed Ministerial...

[UK

]: delete para.

[EC]: sent. 2, add: ...privatization, network infrastructure and pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, energy efficiency and links between...Transnational Organized Crime We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on high-tech crimes such as those involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity..Narcotic Drugs We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction.

Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs. [J]: sent. 2, title; para 37, sent 2, 3, replace narcotics with drugs

[J]: last sent., add: Together with strict law enforcement against the use of drugs, programs aimed at...We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns

of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in the producer states and in the development of alternative sources of income in countries firmly committed to the elimination of illicit crops; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. {I, EC:}[In preparing for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998, our governments will work together to strengthen support for full implementation of the UN counter-narcotics conventions.]{UK oppose}[J]: replace narcotics with drugs

[I]: include bracketed text (last sent).

[UK]: delete

the bracketed text.

[C]: sent. 2, add/delete: ...drug-free economies in the producer states all states and in the development...

[C]: last sent., add: ...c

ounter-narcotics conventions and to develop practical approaches to other issues identified in the preparatory process.]

[EC]: sent. 2, add: ...money-laundering,

chemical precursors, new synthetic drugs, trafficking patterns and...

[EC

]: include bracketed text.TerrorismWe reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We oppose concessions to terrorist demands and are determined to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating a UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all States to promote the use of encryption which may allow, consistent with OECD guidelines, lawful government access to combat terrorism.We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to exchange information on the most effective security practices for international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.[UK]: sent. 2, delete:

... to take additional steps: to the capability of hostage negotiations and special units; to exchange information...{EC:}[Human cloning:[EC]: heading, add: Reproductive Human Cloning

[EC]: include bracketed text.We have taken note

with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by

the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.][J]: sent 1, 2, 4, replace: reproductive human cloning with the use of cloning for the replication of human individuals

[J]: s

ent 2, add/delete: We agree... domestic legislation or other measures and close international cooperation to adapt current international law.

[UK]: delete p

ara. -- alternative redraft, add/delete: We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open further the way to reproductive human cloning. We regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international co-operation to adapt current international law this issue needs to be addressed through close international co-operation. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora serious attention being given, both nationally and internationally, to the implications of this technology, and the reputation recently adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 1997. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning. This will provide a measured approach to the debate on which techniques are, and which are not, acceptable.

[EC]: last

sent., add/delete: While recognizing the considerable potential benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning research, wWe are nevertheless determined to give a strong impetus to their the work of the national ethics committees with a view to arriving as soon...[Space StationWe [welcome] {J, UK:}[look forward to] the signing of the Agreement to establishing an international space station. This is an excellent example of international cooperation in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.][J]: support bracketed text 2.

[UK]: support

t bracketed text 2.United NationsReformWe reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform and welcome progress that has occurred since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon. We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annan's recent reform proposals and support their rapid implementation; we also look forward to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.][J]: sent 1, add: ...United Nations in maintaining international peace and security as well as in fostering...

[UK]: sent. 3

, add/delete: ...we also look forward to additional proposals the Secretary-Generals more extensive proposals next month.In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary Generals specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace

and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.[I]: delete sent. 1.

[F]: move para to Political Issues section or Foreign Ministers statement.

The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UNs Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.[G]: last sent., add:

...governance of the funds and programs, as well as in the various...We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UNs funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary Generals recommendations for strengthened integration at the country level and better coordination at headquarters. In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UNs development work.III. AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT

At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts.

We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries. [F]: sent. 3, add:

...Partnership into new concrete action...We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.[C]: sent. 4, add/delete: (parentheses (commas) unproductive expenditures, (including excessive military expenditures), and...Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that

t have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment and domestic capital formation. We look forward to the IFIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization and economic cooperation. [F]: sent. 6, add/delete: ...opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries, based on special preferences such as those provided through the Lome Convention that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures.

[G]: sent. 4, add: ...for least developed countries, in particular through duty free market access on an autonomous basis. (follows free trade as per Singapore Ministerial)

[UK]: split para.: 51a. Access

to our markets... We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports consistent with WTO obligations. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. We want to increase the capacity of Least Developed Countries to benefit from increased trade and investment opportunities by improved co-ordination of trade-related technical assistance. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable duty-free market access conditions for least developed countries. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year to begin the implementation of that plan.

51b. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources.. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization and economic cooperation. We will consider strengthened assistance and ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity. We welcome regional initiatives for trade libe

ralization and economic cooperation.

[C]: sent. 6, delete: ...enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them the most.

[C]: se

nt. 7, add/delete: We intend will to participate actively in...

[EC]: sent. 8

, add: ...programs to ensure that they contribute to the objectives of sustainable development and poverty alleviation and that they support climates...Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy. But development assistance alone cannot overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.[UK]: sent. 1, add: ...development objectives, particularly poverty reduction.

[UK]: sent. 2, add: ...development policy set out in the OECD DAC Strategy, Shaping the 21st Century: The contribution of Development Co-operation. We endorse in particular the goal of reducing by one half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015. But development assistance...

[EC]: se

nt. 5, add: ...infrastructure development, rural development, environmental protection, food security and...To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development. The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UNs development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africas efforts to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Programs decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UNs work.[EC]: para 51, 52

, more sustainable development and poverty reduction reference. A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We will support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge 97 Conference.[UK]: sent. 2, 3, add/delete-merge: We welcome the... Initiative. We will support and their efforts to establish...We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by

the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes. We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also look forward to the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.][C]: last sent., add/delete: [We also... coordinating body.] We urge interested countries to actively explore means and mechanisms for enhancing such coordination in consultation with the UN and the OAU. We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.IV. Political Issues Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those who threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.Democracy and Human RightsRecent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.[EC]: delete sent. 2.Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new UN Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.[J]: last sent., add: The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play in the field of human rights. [UK]: last sent., add: The new UN High Commissioner for Human Rights will also have a crucial role to play. [C]: last sent., add: ...role to play. We wish to express our grave concern at the recent attacks against personnel of relief and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute perpetrators. [C]: last sent., add: The new UN High Commissioner for

Human Rights...

[C]: sent. 3, 4, invert.

[EC]: sent. 2, delete: Ensuring ac

countability for gross violations of...Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding womens political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.[EC]: sent. 5, delete: ...multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership...

[EC]: delete last sent. We have asked our Ministers to

report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.[Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]{J, I, F opposes}[J]: opposes... if retained, language should be consistent with OECD Ministerial Communiqu.

[I]: opposes... concurs with [J].

[F]: opposes.

ses.

[G]: last sent., add/delete: ...action to criminalize overseas bribes in an effective and coordinated manner, thereby facilitating the elimination of the tax-deductibility of such bribes and eliminate the tax deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries,...

[UK]:

include sent. 1, 2.

[UK]: last sent., redraft: We will take immediate action steps to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same the bribery of foreign public officials in order to obtain or retain business and to eliminate the tax-deductibility of such bribes, and we call upon all other countries to do the same.

[EC]: last sent., add/delete: In

particular, We will start by the beginning of July negotiations in the OECD on an International Convention to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especial

ly OECD members, to do the same.]Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament
Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials. We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium. We have worked together to advance our common non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament goals. The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all States to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We advocate its full and effective implementation, and call on all States that have not yet ratified it to do so. Recognizing that enhancing confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to develop measures to ensure its effective implementation.[UK]: last sent., add/delete: ...our determination to develop measures a legally binding instrument to ensure...We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the region's security. We endorse unequivocally efforts by the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to monitor compliance. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with {UK, C:}[Iran] [countries of the Middle East region] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability, {UK:}[or to its [their]{UK opposes} chemical, biological, or missile capabilities] {UK:}[in violation of international conventions or arrangements]. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework and full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations. We therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program, implementing safeguards, and helping preserve all information relating to the DPRK's past activity. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.[J]: last sent., add: We call on North Korea to halt its development, deployment and export of...
[UK]: include bracketed text -- with Iran specific references.

[C]: Iran specific references. We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to reduce the prospect of a nuclear and missile arms race, and to bring their activities into conformity with international non-proliferation norms. Consistent with our support for the CTBT's early entry into force, we encourage both countries to adhere to that treaty. We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements under the UN Register of Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms. Export Control Regimes We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control Regime, and, for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms. Anti-personnel Landmines Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To this end, we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and in formal negotiations to commence in September through the Ottawa Process. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims. [C]: para redraft: Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To this end, we note that through the Ottawa Process formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened in September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel mine ban by the end of the year. We also recognize the important and complementary efforts to support this goal being undertaken in other global and regional fora, including the UN, the CD, the OAS and the OAU. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims. Political Situations [EC]: situations evolving... comments later. requests more humanitarian emphasis. Hong Kong We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome China's stated commitment to support free and

fair elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.[J]: sent. 2, delete: strategic

[J]: sent. 4, add/delete

te: We welcome China's stated commitment to support free and fair elections in Hong Kong for form a new legislature as soon as possible through election to be held within a year of the reversion.

[UK]: sent. 3, 4, add: ...and the rule

of law. These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong's future economic success. We welcome China's...

[UK]: sent. 4, add/delete: We welcome

China's stated commitment to support We look forward to free and fair elections.

..

[UK]: sent. 5, add/delete: We are encouraged by We note China's assurances.

..Democratic Republic of CongoThe momentous changes in [Congo] [Zaire] highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a broadly-based interim administration. We believe it is important to assist the

new authorities in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic renewal. We look forward to close cooperation with other donor countries, the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of national institutions will depend on the new authorities' demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, sound economic policies, public accountability and respect for human rights.HaitiThe progress accomplished in Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We will take positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of the international presence in Haiti subsequent to the termination of the current UNSMIL mandate. We urge that Haiti press forward with implementing its economic modernization program.Middle East Peace ProcessThe Peace Process faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace, security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We urge regional parties to pursue economic cooperation among themselves and integration into the global economy. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We affirm the importance of the activities within the multilateral framework of the peace process.[J]: sent. 3, add: ...promote the region's development, including assistance to the Palestinians, and urge...

[C]:

last sent., move to para 77 end.Iran, Iraq, LibyaWe again call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it

does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,]{UK opposes} desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [ending its use of]{J opposes} {J:} [rejecting] terrorism [and assassination]{J opposes} as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;]{J opposes} and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie. {UK:}[We commit ourselves to pressing Iran to change]{J opposes}{UK:}[and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits]{UK:}[under present circumstances] We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability {UK:}[or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities]{UK:}[in violation of international conventions or arrangements]. {UK:}[We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction.][J]: opposes bracketed text 2, 4, 7, 8 (sent. 2, 3).

[J]: supports bracketed text 3 (sent. 1).

[J]: last sent., add:

Noting with great interest the Iranian peoples call for change demonstrated through the latest election in that country, we welcome the president-elects statement indicating his respect for civil-rights, freedom, rule of law, social justice and diversity.

[UK]: opposes bracketed text 1 (sent. 1).

[UK]: supports bracketed text 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (sent. 2, 3, 4).

[C]: include direct statement re: state-sponsored terrorism.

We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people. Bosnia and Herzegovina[We actively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of [functioning and] effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCEs conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.][J]: emphasize Peace Agreement compliance and economic assistance rewards; September municipal elections...

[J]: add: We

urge the signatories to cooperate in building economic institutions, implementing sound economic policies, and in reconstruction efforts needed to create a shared state in an integrated national economy. We will respond to progress in these areas with continued support for economic reform and reconstruction.

[UK]:

sent. 2, replace: parties with authorities.

[C]: sent. 2, add/delete: We

intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of [functioning and] effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia International assistance with economic reconstruction should be conditional upon full compliance with the Peace Agreement. [E

stablishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.[UK]: delete para. -- if retained, sent. 2, add/delete: We will strengthen our efforts The authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina should strengthen their efforts to create an environment...

[UK

]: address economic reform and reconstruction.CyprusThe Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.[UK]: last sent ., add: ...commercial center. We call on both leaders to approach these negotiations constructively and in good faith.AlbaniaNoting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country, including the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky, the EU, WEU, UNHCR and the Red Cross. We also applaud the deployment of the Multinational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the importance that the upcoming elections in Albania be free and fair, and urge that all parties work together to restore political order, resume economic reforms, create a sound financial system and reestablish public safety.[UK]: sent. 3, add/delete: ...elections in Albania be free and fair restore democratic legitimacy, and urge...AfghanistanNoting the recent developments in Afghanistan, we call on all Afghan parties to stop the fighting and to work together towards the formation of a broadly representative central government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistans international obligations. Peace and stability can best be attained through political negotiations under UN auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned and provided that all external interference ceases. All Afghan parties and concerned countries should abide by the provisions of recent resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.Korean PeninsulaNoting the recent developments concerning the Four Party meeting proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, we call upon the DPRK to agree to convene those talks without delay, as well as to engage seriously in North-South dialogue.CambodiaThe recent political instability in Cambodia seriously threatened to set back peace as well as the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to bring about political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as through a free and fair election.Burma {J opposes}[J]: oppose in conclusion... delete.

[J]: Myanmar (Burma) BurmaConcerned by the continuing widespread repression in Burma and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation.{J opposes}[J]: Concerned by the current situation in Myanmar, we call on the Government of Myanmar to make further efforts in democratization on the occasion of the accession to the ASEAN, particularly continuing widespread repression in Burma and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful...

[C]: para redraft: The Eight note the recent decision of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to admit Burma as a member of the organization

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INTRODUCTION	
I . We, the participants in the Denver Summit of the Eight, as major industrialized democracies, have discussed the steps necessary, both internationally and domestically, to shape the forces of integration to ensure prosperity and peace for our citizens and the entire world as we approach the twenty-first century. We have agreed to work closely with all willing partners in fostering global partnership for peace, security, and sustainable development that includes strengthening democracy, and human rights, and helping prevent and resolve conflicts.	[J]: <i>delete sent. 5.</i> [J]: <i>sent. 6, delete: "...on the basis of commercial conditions..."</i>
II . Continuing the important steps we have taken, the Denver Summit of the Eight marks a new and deeper participation by Russia in our efforts. Russia has taken bold measures to complete its historic transformation into a market democracy. We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in the work of our officials between summits. Cooperation to integrate Russia's economy into the global economic system represents one of our most important priorities. We endorsed Russia's commitment to fully implement its EFF program with the IMF. We will work together to reach agreement on the conditions of Russia's early participation as a creditor in the Paris Club, and support the goal of early Russian accession to the WTO on the basis of commercial conditions generally applicable to newly acceding members. We also look forward to continued Russian progress toward accession to the OECD.	[C]: <i>sent. 1, add: (brackets) "[Continuing the important steps... participation by Russia in our efforts.]"</i> [C]: <i>sent. 3, add: (brackets) "[We are committed to continue the trend of increased Russian participation in... summits.]"</i>
GLOBAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES	
III . The process of globalization, a major factor underlying the growth of world prosperity in the last fifty years, is now advancing rapidly and broadly. Globalization encompasses the expansion of cross-border flows of ideas and information, goods and services, technology and capital. More openness and integration across the global economy create opportunities for increased prosperity as	[UK]: <i>add before sent. 1: "<u>Our countries face common challenges stemming from the processes of globalization, the development of new technology, and shifts in demographics.</u> The process of..."</i>

countries specialize in those economic activities which they do best, while also promoting increased competition and efficiency, and the rapid spread of technological innovations. Our task, as we enter the 21st Century, is to make the most of these opportunities.	
IV. At the same time, globalization may create new difficulties. We must ensure that all segments of our society have the opportunity to prosper in the new economy. It is particularly important that young adults see the path to a successful life, and be adequately prepared to follow that path. No one should be left behind or excluded from the shared prosperity made possible by global integration and technological innovations.	[UK]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete:</i> “At the same time, <u>these developments</u> globalization may create new <u>challenges</u> difficulties .”
V. Rapid technological change and demographic shifts are also having an important impact on the global economy. Sound economic policies and the structural reforms necessary to allow markets to function properly are essential if we are to meet the many domestic and international challenges we all face. Measures that expand the availability of high quality education and training and increase the responsiveness of labor markets to economic conditions will aid the ability of our people to adjust to all types of structural changes. In this context, we also look forward to the high-level conference on employment that takes place this fall in Japan, which is expected to contribute to the discussion on responses to structural changes. {{Awaiting UK revision.}}	[UK]: <i>delete sent. 1.</i> [UK]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> “ In this context we look forward to... responses to structural changes. <u>We also welcome the proposal by the UK to host a conference of Finance and Social Affairs Ministers early next year on growth, employability, and inclusion, to prepare for further discussion of these vital issues at our meeting next year.</u> ”
The Opportunities and Challenges of Aging Populations	
VI. Increased life expectancy and improved health among our elderly are two major achievements of this century. In the next century, these successes will present us with both opportunities and challenges, as longer life expectancies and lower birth rates significantly raise the proportion of elderly populations in our countries. Prime Minister Hashimoto’s “Initiative for a Caring World” has provided us the opportunity to focus on the implications of these developments.	[C]: <i>sent. 1, 2, replace:</i> “ elderly ” with “ <u>seniors</u> ”.
VII. We discussed the idea of “active aging” -- the desire and ability of many older people to continue work or other socially productive	[J]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “... encourage volunteerism and <u>to support</u> ”

activities well into their later years, and agreed that old stereotypes of seniors as dependent should be abandoned. We considered new evidence suggesting that disability rates among seniors have declined in some countries while recognizing the wide variation in the health of older people. We discussed how our nations can promote active aging of our older citizens with due regard to their individual choices and circumstances, including removing disincentives to labor force participation and lowering barriers to flexible and part-time employment that exist in some countries. In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement, life-long learning and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving.	family care-giving.” [EC]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete</i>: “...continue work or other socially-productive activities <u>ways of participating fully in society</u> well into their later years...” [EC]: <i>last sent., add/delete</i>: “In addition, we discussed the transition from work to retirement life-long learning, <u>family care-giving</u> and ways to encourage volunteerism and family care-giving.”
VIII. We examined the differing implications of population aging for our nations’ pension, health and long-term care systems in the next century. Some of our countries face major challenges in sustaining their public pension systems. Different ways were suggested to address this issue, including increasing the labor force participation of persons in their fifties and early sixties and raising national savings rates. Investing in human capital, including maximizing opportunities for life-long learning were mentioned as ways to facilitate the continued work preparedness of mature adults. Some countries will be more affected by the demands of health care financing for seniors. This adds even greater urgency to efforts to spend effectively and efficiently, so as to meet the needs of an aging population without overburdening younger generations.	[J]: <i>insert at end</i>: “<u>Active aging strategies can be a useful way to advance structural reforms in the areas of health and social welfare.</u>” [C]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete</i>: “Some of our countries... challenges in sustaining their <u>Early action needs to be taken, in some cases, to improve the sustainability of our public pension systems.</u>” [C]: <i>sent. 3, add/delete</i>: “...address this issue, including increasing their labor force participation of persons in their fifties and early sixties and raising national savings...” [C]: <i>last sent., add/delete</i>: “This adds even greater urgency...aging population without <u>We concluded that efficient and effective management of this spending will enable us to meet the needs of an aging society without overburdening younger generations.</u>”
IX. We agreed that it is important to learn from one another how our policies and programs can promote active aging and advance structural reforms to preserve and strengthen our pension, health and long-term care systems. Our governments will work together, within the OECD and with other international organizations, to promote active aging through information exchanges and cross-national research. We encourage collaborative biomedical and behavioral research to improve active life expectancy and reduce disability, and have directed our officials to identify gaps in our knowledge and	[EC]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete</i>: “...and advance the structural reforms <u>necessary</u> to preserve and...”

explore developing comparable data in our nations to improve our capacity to address the challenges of population aging into the 21st century.	
<u>Small and Medium Enterprises</u>	
X. The contributions of small and medium-sized enterprises to employment and economic dynamism in our societies are widely recognized. Fostering a business setting conducive to the growth of dynamic young enterprises is a key to job creation. In our discussion, we surveyed the obstacles to such growth, including the unavailability of debt or equity capital at critical stages of a firm's growth, unnecessary regulation, difficulties adopting existing innovative technologies, and the problems of smaller businesses in entering global markets. We stress the need to remove these obstacles. We also examined some exemplary practices within our countries to promote the growth of small and medium-sized companies, as well as vocational training and education within these companies, and considered how we might benefit from these successes. Best practices in our countries could also be useful examples for developing and transition-market economies, as development of small and medium-sized enterprises favors creation of jobs and social stability, disseminates entrepreneurial capacities and helps to promote and diversify exports.	
<u>II. GLOBAL ISSUES</u>	
XI. Even as global integration and rapid advances in communications and transportation have spurred economic growth, these same trends have exposed us to complex problems that defy unilateral solutions. In recent years our Summits have devoted increasing attention to our cooperative efforts to confront these problems.	
<u>Environment</u>	
XII. This is a pivotal year for efforts to promote sustainable development and protect the environment. We are determined to	

address the environmental challenges that will affect the quality of life of future generations and to enhance public awareness, especially among our youth, of the importance of advancing sustainable development goals.	
<u>UN General Assembly Special Session</u>	
XIII . We discussed the progress that has been made since the 1992 Rio Earth Summit in defining and promoting sustainable development, and we commit ourselves to taking action in areas critical to advancing this agenda. Sustainable development demands the full integration of environment, economic and social policies, and should be based upon democratic governance and respect for human rights. In this connection, we reaffirm the vital contribution of civil society. We urge the United Nations General Assembly, at its Special Session to be held next week, to reaffirm and give impetus to the Rio commitments, to take stock of implementation since Rio, and, most importantly, to develop a manageable list of priority issues to address in future work on sustainable development.	[UK]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete:</i> “...democratic governance and , respect for human rights, <u>and the eradication of poverty.</u> ”
	[EC]: <i>new para (bracketed para 14 tabled at Sherpas' mtg.):</i> “13b. We recognize that rapid progress in the eradication of poverty, and more sustainable patterns of consumption and production, are essential elements in the achievement of sustainable development. We agree on the need to facilitate the <u>development and</u> transfer of environmentally sound technologies, and to increased efforts to mobilize both public and private sector financing, including ODA, and to ensure an adequate replenishment of the Global Environmental Facility <u>at a higher level with fair burden sharing among donors.</u> We note the need to address the question of arrears. We reaffirm the <u>importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment.</u> ”
<u>Climate Change</u>	
XIV . We are determined to take the lead and show seriousness of purpose in strengthening international efforts to confront climate change. We must forge at the Third Conference of Parties to the UN	[G]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...and reduction targets <u>as well as policies and measures.</u> We support...”

Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto, a strong agreement that fully meets the remit of the Berlin mandate, and that contains legally binding emission limitation and reduction targets. We support an agreement that will advance us toward the ultimate goal of stabilizing atmospheric concentrations of greenhouse gasses at an acceptable level in an efficient and cost-effective way, and that allows Signatories appropriate flexibility in the manner in which they meet the targets. We are committed to achieve emissions targets that	[UK]: <i>sent. 3, add: (brackets) "...cost-effective way[, and that allows... in which they meet targets].</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 3, add: (brackets) "...cost-effective way[, and that allows... in which they meet targets].</i> [EC]: <i>last sent., add: "...committed to achieve <u>quantified</u> emissions targets..."</i>
{J:}[are meaningful, realistic and equitable and which maintain accountability and transparency.]	[J]: <i>support</i>
{I, G, UK, EC:}[substantially reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels for the years 2005, 2010 and 2020. Developed countries should, individually or jointly, reduce emissions levels by the year 2010 by 15% with respect to 1990. They should also commit themselves to common and coordinated policies and measures that would help us avoid competitive distortions and achieve ambitious targets.]	[I]: <i>support</i> [G]: <i>support</i> [UK]: <i>support</i> [EC]: <i>support</i>
{F:}[reduce greenhouse gas emissions significantly below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010, with coordinated policies and measures.]	[F]: <i>support</i> [UK]: <i>second (minimum) preference</i>
[significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions below 1990 levels by 2005 and 2010.]	
XV. Action by developed countries alone will not be sufficient to meet this goal. Measurable steps will also be needed by developing countries, and their obligations will increase as their economies grow. We agree to work in partnership with them to that effect. In this context, we resolve to facilitate technological development and diffusion to, and promote environmental education and capacity building in, developing countries. We stress the importance of setting up an appropriate mechanism for monitoring and ensuring compliance among Parties. We also agreed to work together to enhance international efforts to further develop global systems for	[EC]: <i>sent. 2, add: "<u>In the longer term, M</u>measurable steps will also be needed..."</i>

monitoring climate change and other environmental trends.	
<u>Forests</u>	
XVI . Forests continue to be destroyed and degraded at alarming rates in many parts of the world. To reverse this trend, we call on all countries to work with us to begin implementation of the proposals for action put forward by the UNCSD Inter-governmental Panel on Forests and to develop constructive programs, inter alia, to implement national forest programs for sustainable forest management, establish networks of protected areas, assess the state of each nation's forests using agreed criteria and indicators, harness responsible private sector investment in forests and to eliminate illegal logging. We welcome the progress made in implementing the Brazilian Pilot Program initiated in Houston. We urge the Special Session of the United Nations	[G]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> <u>"To reverse this trend, we urge the Special Session of the United Nations to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000. We we call on all countries to work with us..."</u> [G]: <i>sent. 3, add:</i> <u>"...initiated in Houston and confirm our willingness to continue supporting it."</u> [G]: <i>sent. 4, delete:</i> <u>"We urge the Special Session of the United Nations"</u>
{I, F, EC:}[to establish an Intergovernmental Negotiating Committee to develop an international convention to ensure the conservation and sustainable management of the world's forests. This negotiation should be completed by the year 2000.]{G opposes}	[I]: <i>support</i> [F]: <i>support</i> [G]: <i>opposes</i> [EC]: <i>support</i>
{J:}[to launch an intergovernmental initiative for coordinated action to promote national transparency and accountability and to build further consensus on global issues, including on the advisability of initiating a global forest convention.]{G opposes}	[J]: <i>support</i> [G]: <i>opposes</i>
<u>Freshwater</u>	
XVII . Increased human, industrial and agricultural wastes can diminish water quality, with adverse effects for ecosystems and human health and safety, particularly for children. Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water. The Special Session of the UN General Assembly should encourage the CSD to develop a practical plan of action to address freshwater-related issues, including promotion of efficient water use, improvement of water quality and sanitation, technological development and capacity	[F]: <i>before sent. 1, add:</i> <u>"Many people throughout the world do not have access to safe water."</u> [F]: <i>place sent. 1 after sent. 2.</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> <u>"...do not have access to sufficient or safe water. Our goal is to advance the integrated and effective management of water resources worldwide, sustainably and peacefully, through international cooperation, so as to guarantee its availability and quality</u>

building, public awareness and institutional improvements. To achieve these objectives, we have also agreed to promote bilateral and regional cooperation on freshwater concerns, and to enhance coordination of our efforts in this area.	in the long term. The Special Session of the UN..."
<u>Oceans</u>	
XVIII. We must strengthen our efforts to protect the world's oceans. Within the framework of the UN Convention of the Law of the Sea and other relevant international conventions, we will work to ensure an effective and integrated effort to deal with key concerns, including sustainable fishing, shipping, marine pollution from land-based and off-shore activities, and oil spill prevention and emergency response. In this connection, we will also enhance cooperation in monitoring the ecology in the Northern Pacific, as well as in forecasting earthquakes and tsunamis in this region.	[F]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> "sustainable fishing, <u>protection of the deep sea beds, shipping,...</u>" [G]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete:</i> "...our efforts to protect <u>prevent, reduce, and control the pollution of the world's oceans environment.</u>" [G]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete:</i> "...relevant international conventions <u>regulations</u>, we will work... concerns, including sustainable fishing <u>unsustainable fisheries</u>, shipping, marine..." [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> "Within the <u>legal</u> framework..." [EC]: <i>sent. 3, add:</i> "The CSD provides the regular policy-making forum for promoting these objectives. In this connection, w<u>We</u> will also enhance cooperation..."
<u>Environmental Standards for Export Credit Agencies</u>	[F]: <i>replace with:</i> <u>Export credits and environment</u>
XIX. Private sector financial flows supported by official export credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing export credits and/or credit insurance for investments in infrastructure {I, G, UK, EC:}[and equipment]{C opposes}. We encourage the OECD {I, UK, C:}[Participants Group]{G, EC opposes} to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible{UK, C:}[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD ministerial]{J, I, G, EC opposes}. In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters.	[J]: <i>if not Finance Sous-Sherpas text, replace sent. 3 with:</i> "<u>We encourage the OECD Participants Group to discuss intensively and exchange information on this issue, including the advisability of developing common and practical environmental guidelines for all Export Credit Agencies (ECAs).</u>" [J]: <i>comment:</i> ECAs not raised in OECD Ministerial/Ministerial Communiqué. [J]: <i>delete bracketed text 3 (sent. 3).</i> [I]: <i>include bracketed text 1, 2 (sent 2, 3).</i> [F]: <i>replace para with:</i> "<u>Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development</u>"

worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure. We ask the OECD Export Credit group to report progress on its work in this area by the end of this year."

[G]: *revert to Finance Sous-Sherpa text.*

[G]: *include bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).*

[G]: *delete bracketed text 2, 3 (sent. 3).*

[G]: *sent. 1, delete:* "Private sector financial flows ~~supported by official credit agencies (ECAs) of the industrialized nations~~ have a significant..."

[G]: *sent. 2, add/delete:* "... when providing ~~export credits and/or credit insurance~~ financing support for investments..."

[G]: *sent. 3, add/delete:* We ~~encourage~~ ask the OECD [~~Participants' Group~~ Credit Group] ~~to develop common environmental guidelines for all export credit agencies as expeditiously as possible[, with the aim of implementing the guidelines by the May 1999 OECD Ministerial].~~

[G]: *last sent, add/delete:* ~~In the interim, we encourage ECAs to exchange information and develop the necessary technical expertise on environmental matters~~ report on progress of its work in this area by the end of the year.

[UK]: *include all bracketed text (sent. 2, 3).*

[UK]: *(bracket alternative) sent. 1, add:* "...(ECAs) and similar bodies of the industrial nations..."

[UK]: *sent. 3, Participant's Group = rule making body ≠ Export Credits Group.*

[C]: *delete bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).*

	[C]: <i>include bracketed text 2, 3 (sent. 3).</i> [EC]: <i>include bracketed text 1 (sent. 2).</i> [EC]: <i>delete bracketed text 2, 3 (sent. 3).</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 3, add/delete:</i> “We encourage the OECD [Participants Group] <u>Export Credits Group to discuss the feasibility and substance of to develop common environmental...</u>” [EC]: <i>Finance Sous-Sherpa language alterations:</i> “Private sector financial flows from industrial nations have a significant impact on sustainable development worldwide. Governments can help promote sustainable practices by taking environmental factors into account when providing financing support for investment in infrastructure and equipment. We ask the OECD Export Credit Group to report <u>on the status of progress on</u> its work in this area by the end of the year.”
<u>Children’s Environmental Health</u>	
XX . Protecting the health of our children is a shared fundamental value. Children throughout the world face significant threats to their health from an array of environmental hazards, and we recognize particular vulnerabilities of children to environmental threats. Together, our governments will explicitly incorporate children into work to improve science and risk assessments, strengthen information exchange, provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and work to reduce children’s exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants.	[C]: <i>last sent. add/delete:</i> “...and risk assessments, strengthening information exchange, <u>provide for microbiologically safe drinking water, and work to reduce children’s exposure to lead, environmental tobacco smoke and other air pollutants on the health impact of environmental contaminants, providing for microbiologically safe drinking water, undertaking to reduce air pollution, and working to reduce the risk to children from exposure to lead and environmental tobacco smoke.</u>”
<u>Institutions</u>	
XXII . Strong international institutions are essential to coordinating global efforts to protect the environment and to achieve sustainable development.	
XXIII . The UNGA Special Session should confirm the role of the UN Commission on Sustainable Development (CSD) as the strategic	[G]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “The CSD should <u>promote development of action plans...</u>”

forum for integrating the social, environmental and economic aspects of sustainable development. The CSD should develop action plans with concrete objectives and timetables to guide work in the four agreed priority areas: freshwater; oceans; land resources, including forests; and sustainable energy use.	
XXIV.	[I]: <i>add</i> : “ <u>Desertification is among the most important challenges that we must address. The Convention to combat desertification established a Global Mechanism to facilitate the mobilization and the best use of the resources needed to fight this scourge. We urge the first Conference of the Convention on Desertification to adequately support the Global Mechanism.</u> ”
XXV. To address the urgency of global environmental problems, we have supported the refocused mandate for the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP Governing Council in Nairobi this year. UNEP should promote the coherent implementation of environmental protection within the UN system and serve as an authoritative advocate for the global environment. In particular, UNEP should monitor, analyze and report on the state of the environment; serve as a policy forum; catalyze international cooperation, and foster negotiation of and compliance with international environment agreements. The newly formed High-level Committee of Environment Ministers and Officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms within UNEP, with a particular emphasis on greater policy, program and financial accountability. We look forward to a revitalized UNEP being able to attract the needed resources for its tasks.	[J]: <i>move sent. 3, 4, 5, to Foreign Minister's report.</i> [G]: <i>sent. 1, delete</i>: “... a refocused mandate for UNEP, the leading global environmental authority, as affirmed by the UNEP governing Council in Nairobi this year.” [G]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete</i>: “UNEP should promote so as to <u>make UNEP the authority that promotes the coherent implementation of environmental protection the environmental dimension of sustainable development within the UN system and that serves as an authoritative advocate for the global environment development.</u>” [G]: <i>delete sent. 3.</i> [G]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete</i>: “... and officials should consider the international environmental agenda and elaborate upon and advance the necessary reforms within UNEP, <u>needed to ensure UNEP's effectiveness, with particular...</u>” [G]: <i>highlight environmental institution reorganization more.</i>
XXVI. In the medium term, further efforts may be necessary to ensure the long-term coherence and efficiency of the UN's work on the environment. We encourage the Secretary General to review the handling of environmental matters within the UN system and to explore possible means and structures to improve further the	[G]: <i>delete para.</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 1, add</i>: “...work on the environment, <u>and thereby reinforce the environmental pillar of international decision-making.</u>” [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete</i>: “...structures to improve further the”

coordination among the concerned institutions.	coordination <u>and effectiveness among the concerned institutions.</u> ”
XXVII.	[G]: <i>add:</i> <u>The UNGA Special Session is called upon to improve the institutional prerequisites for making the environmental dimension an integral part of the promotion of sustainable development. It should invite the next session of the General Assembly to review the existing international institutions dealing with environmental matters with a view to reinforcing further their organizational structure, based upon the thorough reform of UNEP. Consideration should also be given to the advisability of creating in the medium term a global environmental umbrella organization of the UN, with UNEP as a major pillar, that would assume the catalyst role for, and coordination of, international cooperation and policy-setting in the field of government.</u>
XXVIII. We reaffirm the importance of the Global Environmental Facility as the leading multilateral funding mechanism for the global environment. We will work to strengthen its finances and enhance its effectiveness. In this regard, we support a successful replenishment of the Facility.	[F]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “...of the Facility <u>with fair burden sharing among donors.</u> We note the need to address the question of arrears.” [C]: <i>set out GEF concentrations: biodiversity, climate change, ozone and international waters.</i>
Infectious Diseases	
XXIX. Infectious diseases, such as drug-resistant tuberculosis, malaria, and HIV/AIDS are responsible for a third of all deaths in the world. In many parts of the world, infectious diseases and deaths from infectious disease have risen sharply in the last decade for a variety of reasons, including the emergence of drug-resistant microbes and the increased movement of people and products. In the coming year, our governments will promote more effective coordination of international responses to outbreaks; promote development of a global surveillance network, building upon existing national and regional surveillance systems; and help to build medical and institutional capacity to prevent, detect and control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials.	[G]: <i>last sent., delete:</i> “...control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines, therapeutics, diagnostics and other materials. ” [UK]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...emergence of drug-resistant microbes, <u>the re-emerging of some vaccine-preventable diseases,</u> and the increased movement...” [C]: <i>sent. 1, 2, add:</i> “...deaths in the world. <u>They pose significant challenges to the health, security and financial resources of the global community.</u> In many parts of the world...” [C]: <i>sent. 3, replace:</i> “ medical institutional ” with “ <u>public health</u> ”. [C]: <i>last sent., delete:</i> “...control infectious diseases globally including efforts to explore... and other materials. ” [EC]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete:</i> “Infectious diseases, such as <u>including</u>

	childhood pneumonia, diarrhea, drug-resistant tuberculosis,...” [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...variety of reasons, including <u>significant shortcomings in public health control programmes</u>, the emergence of...” [EC]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> “...including efforts to <u>secure the availability</u> explore the use of regional stocks of essential vaccines,...”
XXX . Central to this work will be strengthening and linking existing activities in and among each of our countries, and in other fora, especially the World Health Organization (WHO). We support the efforts of the WHO and endorse the recent World Health Assembly resolutions regarding the quality of biological and pharmaceutical products.	[C]: <i>sent. 1, add/delete:</i> “...and in other fora, <u>especially through the</u> World Health Organization (WHO).” [C]: <i>delete sent. 2.</i>
XXXI . Preventing the transmission of HIV infection and the development of AIDS is an urgent global public health imperative. While prevention and treatment methods must be pursued, the development of a safe and effective vaccine against AIDS holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating, the threat of this disease. We will {I, G, UK, C, EC*:}{work to} provide the investments necessary to accelerate AIDS vaccine research, and together will enhance international scientific cooperation and collaboration. Cooperation among scientists and governments in the developed and developing world and international agencies will be critical. We call on other states to join us in this endeavor.	[J]: <i>sent 2:</i> “...the development of a safe and effective vaccines against AIDS...” [I]: <i>include bracketed text.</i> [G]: <i>include bracketed text.</i> [G]: <i>sent. 4, add:</i> “...and international agencies <u>and in particular the UNAIDS program</u> will be critical.” [UK]: <i>include bracketed text.</i> [UK]: <i>sent. 3, add:</i> “We will {work to} provide the ensure <u>that investments necessary are used effectively to accelerate AIDS vaccine research...</u>” -- <i>if unacceptable, then:</i> “We will {work to} provide the <u>investments resources</u> necessary to accelerate...” [C]: <i>include bracketed text.</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete:</i> “...of a safe, and effective <u>and accessible vaccine against AIDS could constitute a key factor for</u> holds the best chance of limiting, and eventually eliminating...” [EC]: <i>include bracketed text (sent. 3) -- with amendment:</i> “We

	will {work <u>together</u> to} provide...” [EC]: <i>sent. 3, add:</i> “...necessary to accelerate <u>AIDS prevention and AIDS vaccine research</u>...” [EC]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete:</i> “...governments <u>and communities</u> in the developed and developing world <u>and regional</u> and international <u>agencies organizations</u> will be critical.”
XXXII. The Joint United Nations Program on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) must help expand the scale and quality of the response to HIV/AIDS. As a group and with others, we will work to assure that it has resources adequate to fulfill its mandate.	[J] <i>sent. 1, replace:</i> “...HIVE/AIDS (UNAIDS) must <u>should</u> help...”
Nuclear Safety	
XXXIII. We reaffirm our commitments from the 1996 Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security to give an absolute priority to safety in the use of nuclear energy. We note that further substantial progress is still required in the countries of Central and Eastern Europe and in the Newly Independent States, especially by strengthening regulatory authorities, enhancing reactor safety and improving safety culture. We consider further joint efforts to this end a major priority. In this regard, we attach the greatest importance to the full implementation of the Nuclear Safety Account agreements.	
XXXIV. We note with satisfaction the entry into force by the Nuclear Safety Convention and the preparations now underway for the first review meeting to be held in April 1999. We applaud the rapid progress made in developing the Joint Convention on the Safety of Spent Fuel Management and the Safety of Radioactive Waste Management. We welcome the forthcoming adoption of the Protocol to amend the Vienna Convention on civil liability for nuclear damage and of a new Supplementary Funding Convention as called for at the Moscow Nuclear Summit. Each of our governments will give early consideration to joining this new convention. These conventions will facilitate international safety cooperation and provide for increased compensation for victims in the event of a nuclear accident.	[J]: <i>delete sent. 4.</i> [G]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete:</i> “...consideration to joining this <u>these</u> new conventions.” [UK]: <i>delete sent. 4 -- or -- revert to May 17 text.</i> [C]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...Waste Management <u>and encourage forthcoming finalization</u>.” [C]: <i>sent. 3, add/delete:</i> “...forthcoming adoption <u>by the IAEA</u> of the Protocol...” [C]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete:</i> “...consideration to joining this <u>these</u> new conventions.”

Global Energy Issues XXXV . Market-oriented energy policies can promote sustainable energy use, energy investment and trade. We have discussed our shared interests in deregulation, privatization, pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, and links between energy and the environment. We request that our officials prepare a concept paper on these issues to set the agenda for a proposed Ministerial in Moscow.	[J]: <i>sent. 1.:</i> “Market-oriented policies, <u>taking into account energy security, economic development and protection of the environment,</u> can promote...” [J]: <i>sent. 2, delete:</i> “...pipeline transit issues,...” [J]: <i>sent 3.:</i> “We request that our officials <u>give consideration to promote a concept paper on these issues to set the agenda for a</u> proposed Ministerial...” [UK]: <i>delete para.</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...privatization, <u>network infrastructure and pipeline transit issues, nuclear safety, energy efficiency</u> and links between...”
Transnational Organized Crime XXXVI . We remain committed to combating transnational organized crime, and have worked actively to implement the forty recommendations agreed upon at Lyon. We have taken action within our own borders and with one another, and strengthened cooperation bilaterally, multilaterally, and with other nations and groups to bring criminals to justice through mutual legal assistance and extradition, to promote cooperation among our law enforcement agencies, to strengthen document security and improve strategies to combat alien smuggling, and to prevent illegal trafficking in firearms. In the coming year, we will continue our efforts with a special focus on high-tech crimes such as those involving computer and telecommunications technology and, as appropriate, other new trends in transnational organized criminal activity..	
Narcotic Drugs XXXVII . We are determined to intensify our efforts to combat the production, trafficking and use of illicit drugs, which represent a global threat to the safety of our citizens, and the well-being of our societies and institutions. Reaffirming the common responsibility of	[J]: <i>sent. 2, title; para 37, sent 2, 3, replace “narcotics” with “<u>drugs</u>”</i> [J]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “<u>Together with strict law enforcement against</u>

all concerned states, we recognize that a successful counter-narcotics strategy requires effective action against both the supply and the demand for illicit drugs. We stress the importance of demand reduction. Programs aimed at treatment and rehabilitation, education and prevention are of major importance in our fight against drugs.	<u>the use of drugs, programs_ aimed at...</u> "
XXXVIII . We have asked our appropriate government agencies to build on their established patterns of cooperation to address this common threat. In particular, we will study mechanisms that would assist in the development of healthy, drug-free economies in the producer states and in the development of alternative sources of income in countries firmly committed to the elimination of illicit crops; support further efforts to share relevant information on money-laundering, chemical precursors, trafficking patterns and methods, and other data; and will work together to strengthen the counter-narcotics capabilities of law enforcement institutions. {I, EC:}[In preparing for the UN General Assembly Special Session on Drugs in June 1998, our governments will work together to strengthen support for full implementation of the UN counter-narcotics conventions.]{UK oppose}	[J]: <i>"replace "narcotics" with "<u>drugs</u>"</i> [I]: <i>include bracketed text (last sent).</i> [UK]: <i>delete bracketed text.</i> [C]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete: "...drug-free economies in the producer states <u>all states</u> and in the development..."</i> [C]: <i>last sent., add: "...counter-narcotics conventions <u>and to develop practical approaches to other issues identified in the preparatory process.</u>]"</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 2, add: "...money-laundering, chemical precursors, <u>new synthetic drugs</u>, trafficking patterns and..."</i> [EC]: <i>include bracketed text.</i>
<u>Terrorism</u>	
XXXIX . We reaffirm our determination to combat terrorism in all forms, irrespective of motive. We oppose concessions to terrorist demands and are determined to deny hostage-takers any benefits from their acts. We welcome the growing consensus on adopting effective and legitimate means of countering terrorism.	
XL . Last year, our Ministers adopted twenty-five recommendations to combat terrorism. We have received a positive response worldwide, in particular in the UN General Assembly. Together we have made substantial progress on many of these recommendations, including: drafting and negotiating an UN convention on terrorist bombing; promoting improved international standards for airport security, explosives detection, and vehicle identification; promoting stronger laws and export controls on the manufacture, trade and transport of	

explosives; initiating a directory of counter-terrorism competencies; inviting all States to promote the use of encryption which may allow, consistent with OECD guidelines, lawful government access to combat terrorism.	
XLI . We have asked our Ministers to intensify diplomatic efforts to ensure that by the year 2000 all States join the international counterterrorism conventions specified in the 1996 UN resolution on measures to counter terrorism. We have instructed our officials to take additional steps: to strengthen the capability of hostage negotiations experts and special units; to exchange information on technologies to detect and deter the use of materials of mass destruction in terrorist attacks; to develop means to deter terrorist attacks on electronic and computer infrastructure; to strengthen maritime security; to exchange information on the most effective security practices for international special events; and to strengthen cooperation and consultation with other nations and groups.	[UK]: <i>sent. 2, delete:</i> "... to take additional steps: to the capability of hostage negotiations and special units; to exchange information..."
{EC:}[Human cloning:	[EC]: <i>heading, add:</i> "<u>Reproductive Human Cloning</u>" [EC]: <i>include bracketed text.</i>
XLII . We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open the way to reproductive human cloning. We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international cooperation to adapt current international law. We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora. We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning.]	[J]: <i>sent 1, 2, 4, replace:</i> "reproductive human cloning" with "<u>the use of cloning for the replication of human individuals</u>" [J]: <i>sent 2, add/delete:</i> "We agree... domestic legislation <u>or other measures</u> and close international cooperation to adapt current international law." [UK]: <i>delete para. -- alternative redraft, add/delete:</i> "We have taken note with great concern of recent scientific experiments which could open further the way to reproductive human cloning. <u>We regard the deliberate cloning of human beings as ethically unacceptable.</u> We agree that the prohibition of any form of reproductive human cloning needs both strict domestic legislation and close international co-operation to adapt current international law <u>this issue needs to be addresses through close international co-operation.</u>

	We are encouraged by the reflections underway within national ethics committees as well as in various regional and international fora <u>serious attention being give, both nationally and internationally, to the implications of this technology, and the reputation recently adopted by the World Health Assembly in May 1997.</u> We are determined to give a strong impetus to their work with a view to arriving as soon as possible at a universal ban on reproductive human cloning. <u>This will provide a measured approach to the debate on which techniques are, and which are not, acceptable.”</u> [EC]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> “<u>While recognizing the considerable potential benefits for basic research, agriculture and human health from cloning research, w</u>We are nevertheless <u>determined to give a strong impetus to their the work of the national ethics committees with a view to arriving as soon...</u>”
[Space Station]	
XLIII . We [welcome] {J, UK:}[look forward to] the signing of the Agreement to establishing an international space station. This is an excellent example of international cooperation in carrying out large and promising projects in the field of exploration and peaceful uses of outer space.]	[J]: <i>support bracketed text 2.</i> [UK]: <i>support bracketed text 2.</i>
United Nations Reform	
XLIV . We reaffirm the crucial role of the United Nations in fostering global partnership and sustainable development. To this end, we support thorough-going reform and welcome progress that has occurred since our meetings in Halifax and Lyon. We welcome Secretary General Kofi Annan’s recent reform proposals and support their rapid implementation; we also look forward to additional proposals. We remain committed to working with all UN members to realize these reforms.	[J]: <i>sent 1, add:</i> “...United Nations <u>in maintaining international peace and security as well as in</u> in fostering...” [UK]: <i>sent. 3, add/delete:</i> “...we also look forward to additional proposals <u>the Secretary-General’s more extensive proposals next month.</u>”
XLV . In order for the UN to cope with the challenges of the 21st century, financial reform should proceed together with necessary reform measures in other areas. The UN system must be placed on a	

firm financial footing through full and timely payment of obligations, and development of a more logical and equitable scale of assessments. Budgets throughout the UN system should be scrutinized with emphasis on prioritization and maximum operating efficiency. We look forward to the Secretary General's specific proposals for reinvesting savings from improved cost-effectiveness in high priority development programs. Robust oversight mechanisms and sound personnel policies are essential for success.	
XLVI . We reaffirm that the UN must further improve its ability to act quickly and effectively to address threats to international peace and security by reforming and renewing its institutions and instruments. We will continue to help develop the capacities of the UN in preventing and resolving conflicts. We support steps taken recently by the UN to strengthen its capacity for rapid reaction from the early warning stage to the stage of rapid deployment of new, approved, peace keeping operations and urge continued improvements in these areas.	[I]: <i>delete sent. 1.</i> [F]: <i>move para to Political Issues section or Foreign Ministers' statement.</i>
XLVII . The urgent challenges of economic and social development require the UN to coordinate more effectively the policies and activities of its various bodies including the specialized agencies. To this end, the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), supported by the Under Secretary General for economic and social issues, should strengthen its policy and coordination role, in particular through streamlining its subsidiary bodies and improving its working relationship with international financial institutions and the WTO. We welcome the recent reforms in the governance of the funds and programs in the various UN bodies, in particular at UNCTAD and in the regional commissions; these efforts should be sustained and expanded.	[G]: <i>last sent., add: "...governance of the funds and programs, <u>as well as</u> in the various..."</i>
XLVIII . We call for a thorough and urgent review of the UN's funds and programs, together with a system-wide review of the roles and mandates of specialized agencies and commissions. We welcome the Secretary General's recommendations for strengthened integration at	

the country level and better coordination at headquarters . In this context, we recommend the UN undertake performance evaluations of the coordination of its development activities in a range of representative countries. We expect the least developed countries to be the principal beneficiaries of improved efficiency in the UN's development work.	
III. AFRICA: PARTNERSHIP FOR DEVELOPMENT	
XLIX . At Lyon, we initiated a New Global Partnership for Development, noting both that developing countries have a fundamental responsibility for promoting their own development, and that developed countries must support these efforts. We paid particular attention to the problems of Sub-Saharan African countries, many of which continue to face unusually severe challenges. This year, we aim to translate the principles of that Partnership into concrete action to support the efforts of African countries to participate fully in the expansion of global prosperity and to spread the benefits throughout their societies. Our objective is not only to facilitate the progressive integration of African countries into the world economy, but also to foster the integration of poor populations into economic, social and political life of their countries.	[F]: <i>sent. 3, add:</i> "...Partnership into <u>new</u> concrete action..."
L . We are encouraged by positive developments, including the adoption of democratic and economic reforms in many Sub-Saharan African countries. Since 1990, more than twenty African nations have held free and fair elections. Democratic governance and the rule of law, in Africa as elsewhere, lay the foundation for human rights, including the rights of women, and sustainable development. We commend those African countries that have set an example by undertaking democratic reforms, improving rule of law and administration of justice, avoiding unproductive expenditures (including excessive military expenditures), and strengthening public institutions and civil society. We will support African efforts to promote democracy and good governance, improve the integrity of	[C]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete: (parentheses → commas)</i> "unproductive expenditures, (including excessive military expenditures), and..."

public institutions, enhance the transparency of government spending, in particular of procurement, and develop national anti-bribery regulations.	
LI. Increased prosperity ultimately depends upon creating an environment for domestic capital formation, private sector-led growth and successful integration into global markets. We are encouraged by the increasing number of Sub-Saharan countries that have made progress toward financial sustainability through fiscal and financial practices and have adopted growth and market oriented economic policies, including trade liberalization and investment climate improvement. These initiatives have produced a welcome acceleration of growth since 1994. We expect the international financial institutions to play an important role in supporting reform in Sub-Saharan African countries. Their support should help to promote productive foreign direct investment and domestic capital formation. We look forward to the IFIs reporting on their efforts by the time of the Hong Kong World Bank/IMF meetings.	
LI I. Access to our markets is a crucial tool for fostering economic growth in Sub-Saharan Africa. We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable market access conditions for least developed countries. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year. We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and	[F]: <i>sent. 6, add/delete:</i> “...opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries, <u>based on special preferences such as those provided through the Lome Convention</u> that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures.” [G]: <i>sent. 4, add:</i> “...fore least developed countries, <u>in particular through duty free market access on an autonomous basis.</u>” (<i>flags free trade as per Singapore Ministerial</i>) [UK]: <i>split para.:</i> “<u>51a. Access to our markets...</u> We each will continue to improve, through various means, access to our markets for African exports <u>consistent with WTO obligations</u>. We support the further integration of the least developed countries into the world trading system. <u>We want to increase the capacity of Least Developed Countries to benefit from increased trade and investment opportunities by improved co-ordination of trade-related technical assistance.</u> In this regard, African countries will be major beneficiaries of efforts in

private investment, including by strengthening capacity. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization and economic cooperation.	the WTO on a plan of action to provide, inter alia, predictable and favorable <u>duty-free market access conditions</u> for least developed countries. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources. Consistent with WTO obligations, we will consider strengthened assistance and enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures. We intend to participate actively in the high-level WTO/UNCTAD/International Trade Center meeting later this year <u>to begin the implementation of that plan.</u> <u>51b. Trade liberalization in Africa will promote competition and more efficient utilization of resources.. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization and economic cooperation. We will consider strengthened assistance and ways to enhance opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them most and are undertaking effective reform measures.</u> We will review our own bilateral aid and trade promotion programs to ensure that they support climates conducive to economic growth and private investment, including by strengthening capacity. We welcome regional initiatives for trade liberalization and economic cooperation. [C]: <i>sent. 6, delete:</i> “...enhanced opportunities for the Sub-Saharan African countries that need them the most.” [C]: <i>sent. 7, add/delete:</i> “We intend <u>will</u> to participate actively in...” [EC]: <i>sent. 8, add:</i> “...programs to ensure that <u>they contribute to the objectives of sustainable development and poverty alleviation and that they support climates...</u>”
LI II I. Substantial flows of official development assistance will continue to play an essential role in building the capacity of Sub-Saharan African countries to achieve their development objectives. We are committed to a results-oriented approach to development policy. But development assistance alone cannot	[UK]: <i>sent. 1, add:</i> “...development objectives, <u>particularly poverty reduction.</u>” [UK]: <i>sent. 2, add:</i> “...development policy <u>set out in the OECD DAC Strategy, ‘Shaping the 21st Century: The contribution of Development Co-operation’.</u> We endorse in particular the goal of

overcome inappropriate policies. We will work with African countries to ensure adequate and well-targeted assistance for those countries which have the greatest need and carry out the necessary broad-based reforms. This assistance will include support for democratic governance, respect for human rights, sound public administration, efficient legal and judicial systems, infrastructure development, rural development, food security and human resource development, including health and education of their people. In this regard, we will work to strengthen cooperation among concerned institutes to facilitate and coordinate capacity building efforts.	<u>reducing by one half the proportion of people living in extreme poverty by 2015.</u> But development assistance...” [EC]: <i>sent. 5, add:</i> “...infrastructure development, rural development, <u>environmental protection</u>, food security and...”
LIV. To maximize the effectiveness of our efforts, we will deepen the dialogue with African partners, work for greater local ownership of development strategies and encourage the participation of non-governmental actors. We will also strengthen donor coordination, including with emerging donors. We welcome and fully support the emerging trend of intra-regional and inter-regional cooperation to further African development.	
LV. The United Nations plays a major role in development in Africa, and African countries will be major beneficiaries of reform of the UN economic and social development activities. We encourage the UN’s development funds and programs and specialized agencies, to emphasize work in the field in Africa and to fully integrate and coordinate their efforts, both at the headquarters and at the country level. We are encouraged by the Economic Commission on Africa’s efforts to energize and focus its activities. The UN Development Program’s decision to allocate a portion of its resources based on program quality is a useful approach to assuring effectiveness, and we urge that it be adopted more broadly in the UN’s work.	[EC]: <i>para 51, 52, more sustainable development and poverty reduction reference.</i>
LVI. A number of African countries are making impressive efforts to harness the information revolution in support of democracy and sustainable development. We welcome the Africa Information Society Initiative. We will support their efforts to establish information networks to link African countries with each other and to	[UK]: <i>sent. 2, 3, add/delete-merge:</i> “We welcome the... Initiative.—We will support <u>and</u> their efforts to establish...”

the rest of the world. In this regard, we welcome the Toronto Global Knowledge '97 Conference.	
LVII . We applaud African leadership in developing effective local capacities in conflict prevention, peacekeeping and post-conflict reconciliation and recovery. We will support African peace-building initiatives at the regional, sub-regional and national levels, in particular by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), taking into account the recent OECD Guidelines on Conflict, Peace, and Development Cooperation, and we will help to forge active partnerships with the United Nations and other donors. We encourage the UN Secretary General, as part of his reform efforts, to identify ways the international community can further strengthen Africa's initiatives. We also call for the expanded utilization of the existing UN Trust Fund for African peacekeeping and conflict prevention, as well as other relevant UN funds; and broader and substantial donor commitments to the OAU and to subregional bodies with specialized mechanisms for conflict mediation, as well as to the UN/OAU Special Envoy to the Great Lakes.	
LVIII . We reaffirm our support for long-term efforts to promote rapidly deployable African peacekeeping capacities. We welcome closer coordination among African troop-contributing countries, regional organizations, donors, and the UN in the development of training, joint exercises, common peacekeeping doctrine, and other efforts to ensure inter-operability. [We also look forward to the establishment of a UN forum open to all interested member countries, and on operational matters, a joint coordinating body.]	[C]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> " {We also... coordinating body.} <u>We urge interested countries to actively explore means and mechanisms for enhancing such coordination in consultation with the UN and the OAU.</u> "
LIX . We have requested that our officials report to us prior to next year's Summit in Birmingham about the efforts they have undertaken together to implement all aspects of this partnership.	
<u>IV. POLITICAL ISSUES</u>	
LX . Together, we are pursuing a strategy of global integration to	

create a more secure and stable international community. Already, we have used our political cooperation to broaden and deepen the community of open markets and open societies, and in the next year we will work together to build on these efforts. Our Partnership for Development is designed explicitly to support the economic and political development of nations which run the risk of being marginalized from the process of integration. We will focus our energies on strengthening adherence to the norms and principles of international cooperation, and will work together to take effective measures against those who threaten those objectives. We recognize our common interest and responsibility in helping bring an end to conflicts that threaten to disturb international peace and to undermine our deepened cooperation.	
Democracy and Human Rights	
LXI . Recent years have seen an unprecedented growth of democracy worldwide. Yet young democratic states can be fragile and short-lived. We have a responsibility and opportunity to strengthen democratic values and fundamental freedoms where they have taken hold and extend their reach where they have not.	[EC]: <i>delete sent. 2.</i>
LXII . Human rights are at the heart of our concerns. Ensuring accountability for gross violations of human rights and international humanitarian law is essential to promote conflict resolution and peace. We therefore will continue to give full support to the International Tribunals for the former Yugoslavia and Rwanda, and work to ensure that the international community and states concerned bring to justice through due process persons responsible for serious violations of human rights and international humanitarian law. The new UN Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play.	[J]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “The new UN <u>High</u> Commissioner for Human Rights will have a crucial role to play <u>in the field of human rights.</u>” [UK]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “The new UN <u>High</u> Commissioner for Human Rights will <u>also</u> have a crucial role to play.” [C]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “...role to play. <u>We wish to express our grave concern at the recent attacks against personnel of relief and humanitarian organizations. We emphasize that host States must prevent such acts and prosecute perpetrators.</u>” [C]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “The new UN <u>High</u> Commissioner for Human Rights...” [C]: <i>sent. 3, 4, invert.</i> [EC]: <i>sent. 2, delete:</i> “Ensuring accountability for gross violations

	of..."
LXIII. Recognizing that strengthening democracy is essential to strengthening peace and human rights, and looking to the 50th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1998, we will work together in the coming year to build on our governments' most effective democratic development, peacebuilding and human rights programs. Our efforts will focus on promoting good governance and the rule of law, strengthening civil society, expanding women's political participation, and boosting business and labor support for democracy, particularly in young democracies and societies in conflict. The protection of the most underrepresented or vulnerable is critical to broaden participation in the democratic process and prevent societal conflict. We will work to ensure adoption and ratification of international instruments designed to provide protection to these groups, in particular the speedy adoption of an International Labor Organization Convention on the eradication of intolerable forms of child labor. We will work through multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership with non-governmental organizations and young democracies. We also will consider common efforts to promote democracy where it is not now established.	[EC]: <i>sent. 5, delete:</i> "...multilateral and regional organizations, particularly with the Development Assistance Committee of the OECD as well as in partnership..." [EC]: <i>delete last sent.</i>
LXIV. We have asked our Ministers to report progress in this area and to make recommendations for consideration at our next Summit.	
LXV. [Democracy, economic growth and development cannot reach their full potential without good governance, in particular the accountability of political leaders and public servants, especially for corruption. We will actively work to eliminate corruption in aid-funded procurement and the cross-border payment of bribes to government officials. We will take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax-deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]{J, I, F opposes}	[J]: <i>opposes... if retained, language should be consistent with OECD Ministerial Communiqué.</i> [I]: <i>opposes... concurs with [J].</i> [F]: <i>opposes.</i> [G]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> "...action to criminalize <u>overseas bribes in an effective and coordinated manner, thereby facilitating the elimination of the tax-deductibility of such bribes</u> and eliminate the

	tax deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries,..." [UK]: <i>include sent. 1, 2.</i> [UK]: <i>last sent., redraft:</i> "We will take immediate action <u>steps</u> to criminalize and eliminate the tax deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same the bribery of foreign public officials in order to obtain or retain business and to eliminate the tax-deductibility of such bribes, and we call upon all other countries to do the same." [EC]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> "<u>In particular, W</u>we <u>will start by the beginning of July negotiations in the OECD on an International Convention to criminalize bribery of foreign public officials</u> take immediate action to criminalize and eliminate the tax deductibility of overseas bribes in commercial transactions, and call upon all countries, especially OECD members, to do the same.]"
Non-proliferation, Arms Control and Disarmament	
LXVI . Since the Moscow Summit on Nuclear Safety and Security, we have taken important steps to implement the agreed "Programme for Preventing and Combating Illicit Trafficking in Nuclear Materials." We will expand participation in this program to include countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and in Central Asia. Further regarding the safe and effective management of fissile material, with respect to such materials no longer required for defense purposes, we will continue our cooperation through concrete initiatives, in particular the French-German-Russian project to build a pilot plant in Russia to produce MOX fuel from weapons plutonium, which is open to additional states, and the related U.S.-Russian cooperation on the conversion of weapons plutonium.	
LXVII . We have worked together to advance our common non-proliferation, arms control, and disarmament goals. The	[UK]: <i>last sent., add/delete:</i> "...our determination to develop measures <u>a legally binding instrument</u> to ensure..."

Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty is an historic milestone, and we call upon all States to sign and ratify it rapidly to ensure its early entry into force. We applaud the entry into force of the Chemical Weapons Convention. We advocate its full and effective implementation, and call on all States that have not yet ratified it to do so. Recognizing that enhancing confidence in compliance would reinforce the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention, we reaffirm our determination to develop measures to ensure its effective implementation.	
LXVIII . We reaffirm our unwavering commitment to full implementation of the objectives set forth in the Non-Proliferation Treaty. To that end, we welcome the IAEA's recent adoption of a program on strengthening the effectiveness and improving the efficiency of the safeguards system. We urge all states to conclude additional protocols with the IAEA at the earliest possible date. We reaffirm our commitment to the immediate commencement and early conclusion of a convention banning the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.	
LXIX . We welcome the progress on strategic arms control made at Helsinki in March, and look forward to the early entry-into-force of the START II agreement and the initiation of START III negotiations. We reaffirm the key role of the Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty in strengthening European security, and welcome the decision to conclude its adaptation as expeditiously as possible. We welcome the recent agreement among Russia, Kazakstan, Kyrgystan, Tajikistan, and China on reduction of military forces along their borders and consider it an important contribution to the region's security.	
LXX . We endorse unequivocally efforts by the UN Special Commission and the IAEA to eliminate weapons of mass destruction capabilities in Iraq and to monitor compliance. We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with {UK, C:}[Iran] [countries of the Middle East region] that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability, {UK:}[or to its [their]{UK opposes}	[J]: <i>last sent., add:</i> "We call on North Korea to halt its <u>development, deployment and export of...</u>" [UK]: <i>include bracketed text -- with Iran specific references.</i> [C]: <i>Iran specific references.</i>

chemical, biological, or missile capabilities] {UK:}[in violation of international conventions or arrangements]. We reaffirm the importance of implementing the U.S.-DPRK Agreed Framework and full compliance by North Korea with its non-proliferation obligations. We therefore place great value on the continuing role of the IAEA in monitoring the freeze on North Korea's nuclear program, implementing safeguards, and helping preserve all information relating to the DPRK's past activity. We welcome the conclusion of negotiations for the EU to participate in the Korean Peninsula Energy Development Organization (KEDO) and call for further international support for KEDO, including the provision of funds, as well as the necessity of North-South dialogue. We call on North Korea to halt its export of ballistic missiles.	
LXXI . We welcome the emerging high-level dialogue between India and Pakistan. We encourage both countries to reduce the prospect of a nuclear and missile arms race, and to bring their activities into conformity with international non-proliferation norms. Consistent with our support for the CTBT's early entry into force, we encourage both countries to adhere to that treaty.	
LXXII . We recognize that global security and stability are strengthened by promoting international responsibility in the transfer of arms and sensitive technologies, and to that end reaffirm our support for the Wassenaar Arrangement. We welcome the steady achievements under the UN Register of Conventional Arms in promoting transparency in armaments. We encourage the work of the UN Panel of Governmental Experts on Small Arms to identify the ways and means to prevent and reduce the excessive and destabilizing transfer of small arms and light weapons and we will continue to work together to curb illegal trafficking in firearms.	
<u>Export Control Regimes</u>	
LXXIII . We underline our support for the arrangements that make up the international export control regimes. The Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the Missile Technology Control	

Regime, and, for those who are members, the Australia Group export control regime, all contribute critically to the global application and enforcement of international export control norms.	
<u>Anti-personnel Landmines</u>	
LXXIV. Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To this end, we recognize the important and complementary efforts to achieve this goal at the Conference on Disarmament and in formal negotiations to commence in September through the Ottawa Process. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by the members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.	[C]: <i>para redraft</i> : “ <u>Last year we committed ourselves to spare no effort in securing a global ban on anti-personnel landmines. To this end, we note that through the ‘Ottawa Process’ formal diplomatic negotiations will be convened in September in Oslo with the objective of concluding an anti-personnel mine ban by the end of the year. We also recognize the important and complementary efforts to support this goal being undertaken in other global and regional fora, including the UN, the CD, the OAS and the OAU. We welcome the restrictions on anti-personnel landmines unilaterally declared by States, including by members of the EU. We also welcome the UN General Assembly resolution, approved overwhelmingly, calling for concluding an effective, legally-binding international agreement to ban anti-personnel landmines as soon as possible. All States should adhere to the strengthened Protocol on Mines, Booby Traps and Other Devices. We encourage the international community to develop technological solutions to mine detection and clearance, and to strengthen its support for humanitarian demining and assistance to mine victims.</u> ”
<u>Political Situations</u>	[EC]: <i>situations evolving... comments later. requests more humanitarian emphasis.</i>
<u>Hong Kong</u>	
LXXV. We recognize the historic nature of China's imminent resumption of sovereignty over Hong Kong. Considering our durable interests in this strategic financial and economic center, we welcome and place weight on China's commitments, contained in the 1984 UK-PRC Joint Declaration and in the 1990 PRC Basic Law. These include ensuring Hong Kong's continued stability and prosperity and preserving its way of life, its high degree of autonomy -- including an independent monetary and economic system -- its fundamental	[J]: <i>sent. 2, delete</i> : “ strategie ” [J]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete</i> : “We welcome China’s stated commitment to support free and fair elections in Hong Kong for <u>form</u> a new legislature as soon as possible through election to be held within a year of the reversion. ” [UK]: <i>sent. 3, 4, add</i> : “...and the rule of law. <u>These will provide the essential underpinnings for Hong Kong’s future economic success.</u> ”

freedoms and the rule of law. We welcome China's stated commitment to support free and fair elections in Hong Kong for a new legislature as soon as possible. We are encouraged by China's assurances in the Joint Declaration and Basic Law that the provisions of the International Covenant of Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights will continue to apply in Hong Kong.	We welcome China's..." [UK]: <i>sent. 4, add/delete:</i> " We welcome China's stated commitment to support <u>We look forward to</u> free and fair elections..." [UK]: <i>sent. 5, add/delete:</i> " We are encouraged by <u>We note</u> China's assurances..."
<u>Democratic Republic of Congo</u>	
LXXVI . The momentous changes in [Congo] [Zaire] highlight the importance of peaceful democratic transition and the establishment of a broadly-based interim administration. We believe it is important to assist the new authorities in the transition to an elected government, promote respect for human rights, address urgent humanitarian needs, and facilitate economic renewal. We look forward to close cooperation with other donor countries, the United Nations, OAU, international financial institutions, and regional leaders in these efforts. The willingness of our governments to assist in the rebuilding of national institutions will depend on the new authorities' demonstrating their commitment to democratic reform, including elections, sound economic policies, public accountability and respect for human rights.	
<u>Haiti</u>	
LXXVII . The progress accomplished in Haiti as a result of the United Nations Support Mission in Haiti, underlines the necessity of continued international assistance to maintain stability and promote democratization, and economic development. We will take positive note of the Secretary General's new recommendations on the nature of the international presence in Haiti subsequent to the termination of the current UNSMIH mandate. We urge that Haiti press forward with implementing its economic modernization program.	
<u>Middle East Peace Process</u>	
LXXVIII . The Peace Process faces a crisis, and we are determined to reinject momentum into it. Restoring the sense of security and	

confidence among Israelis and Palestinians is essential. We need to reinvigorate the Oslo Accords as well as the principles of Madrid, including the exchange of land for peace, security for both sides and a recognition that all problems need to be addressed peacefully through serious and credible negotiations. Both sides must refrain from actions that impede the peace process by preempting permanent status negotiations. We believe strongly in the importance of working with Israel, Syria and Lebanon to resume direct talks in order to achieve a comprehensive settlement in the region. We welcome the important role the Monitoring Group has played in strengthening the Understanding of April 26, 1996 and in reducing risks to civilians in southern Lebanon and in Israel.	
LXXXIX. Economic growth and prosperity are critical to peace. We urge regional parties to pursue economic cooperation among themselves and integration into the global economy. We welcome all efforts to promote the region's development, and urge donors to fulfill pledges made. We affirm the importance of the activities within the multilateral framework of the peace process.	[J]: <i>sent. 3, add: "...promote the region's development, <u>including assistance to the Palestinians</u>, and urge..."</i> [C]: <i>last sent., move to para 77 end.</i>
<u>Iran, Iraq, Libya</u>	
LXXX. We again call upon the Government of Iran to play a constructive role in regional and world affairs, [as it does in promoting the inter-Tajik talks,]{UK opposes} desisting from material and political support for extremist groups seeking to destroy the Middle East peace process and to destabilize the region; [ending its use of]{J opposes} {J:}[rejecting] terrorism [and assassination]{J opposes} as [an] instrument[s] of policy; [bringing known terrorists in its territory to justice;]{J opposes} and ending the threat to the life of Mr. Salman Rushdie. {UK:}[We commit ourselves to pressing Iran to change]{J opposes}{UK:}[and agree to reconsider official ministerial visits]{UK:}[under present circumstances] We reiterate our call for all States to avoid any cooperation with Iran that might contribute to the acquisition of a nuclear weapons capability {UK:}[or enhance its chemical, biological, or missile capabilities]{UK:}[in violation of	[J]: <i>opposes bracketed text 2, 4, 7, 8 (sent. 2, 3).</i> [J]: <i>supports bracketed text 3 (sent. 1).</i> [J]: <i>last sent., add: "<u>Noting with great interest the Iranian people's call for change demonstrated through the latest election in that country, we welcome the president-elect's statement indicating his respect for civil-rights, freedom, rule of law, social justice and diversity.</u>"</i> [UK]: <i>opposes bracketed text 1 (sent. 1).</i> [UK]: <i>supports bracketed text 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 (sent. 2, 3, 4).</i> [C]: <i>include direct statement re: state-sponsored terrorism.</i>

international conventions or arrangements]. {UK:}[We further call on Iran to end its attempts to acquire or develop weapons of mass destruction.]	
LXXXI . We confirm our determination to obtain full compliance with all UN Security Council resolutions related to Iraq and Libya. Only full compliance with these resolutions could result in the lifting of sanctions. We are pleased to note that the distribution of food and medicine under UNSCR 986 is providing some humanitarian relief to the Iraqi people.	
<u>Bosnia and Herzegovina</u>	
LXXXII . [We actively support the full implementation of the peace agreement in Bosnia and Herzegovina and will continue to coordinate our efforts closely to accelerate this process. We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of [functioning and] effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia. As part of our long-term commitment to the peace process, we intend to continue to support SFOR and contribute substantially to support the OSCE's conduct of municipal elections in Bosnia September 13-14.]	[J]: <i>emphasize Peace Agreement compliance and economic assistance rewards; September municipal elections...</i> [J]: <i>add: “<u>We urge the signatories to cooperate in building economic institutions, implementing sound economic policies, and in reconstruction efforts needed to create a shared state in an integrated national economy. We will respond to progress in these areas with continued support for economic reform and reconstruction.</u>”</i> [UK]: <i>sent. 2, replace: “parties” with “authorities”.</i> [C]: <i>sent. 2, add/delete: “We intend to hold the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina and all signatories to their obligations under the peace agreement, particularly with regard to ensuring freedom of movement and residence, the establishment of [functioning and] effective national institutions, and cooperation with the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia <u>International assistance with economic reconstruction should be conditional upon full compliance with the Peace Agreement.</u>”</i>
LXXXIII . [Establishing lasting peace in the city of Brcko will provide a powerful indication of what is possible in Bosnia and Herzegovina. We will strengthen our efforts to create an environment in which people from all three communities can live and build an important commercial center.]	[UK]: <i>delete para. -- if retained, sent. 2, add/delete: “We will strengthen our efforts <u>The authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina should strengthen their efforts</u> to create an environment...”</i> [UK]: <i>address economic reform and reconstruction.</i>

<u>Cyprus</u>	
LXXXIV . The Cyprus dispute has remained unresolved for far too long. We strongly support the invitation by the United Nations Secretary General to the leaders of the two Cypriot communities to engage in negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement.	[UK]: <i>last sent., add:</i> “...commercial center. <u>We call on both leaders to approach these negotiations constructively and in good faith.</u> ”
<u>Albania</u>	
LXXXV . Noting the situation in Albania and its implications for regional stability, we express our appreciation to those organizations and institutions working with the Government of National Reconciliation to restore normalcy in the country, including the OSCE under the strong leadership of Franz Vranitzky, the EU, WEU, UNHCR and the Red Cross. We also applaud the deployment of the Multinational Protection Force under Italian leadership and the authority of the UN Security Council. We underscore the importance that the upcoming elections in Albania be free and fair, and urge that all parties work together to restore political order, resume economic reforms, create a sound financial system and reestablish public safety.	[UK]: <i>sent. 3, add/delete:</i> “...elections in Albania be free and fair <u>restore democratic legitimacy</u> , and urge...”
<u>Afghanistan</u>	
LXXXVI . Noting the recent developments in Afghanistan, we call on all Afghan parties to stop the fighting and to work together towards the formation of a broadly representative central government that will protect the rights of all Afghans and abide by Afghanistan’s international obligations. Peace and stability can best be attained through political negotiations under UN auspices with the active and coordinated assistance of all countries concerned and provided that all external interference ceases. All Afghan parties and concerned countries should abide by the provisions of recent resolutions on Afghanistan adopted by the UN Security Council and General Assembly.	
<u>Korean Peninsula</u>	
LXXXVII . Noting the recent developments concerning the Four Party	

meeting proposal aimed at achieving permanent peace on the Korean Peninsula, we call upon the DPRK to agree to convene those talks without delay, as well as to engage seriously in North-South dialogue.	
<u>Cambodia</u>	
LXXXVIII . The recent political instability in Cambodia seriously threatened to set back peace as well as the democratization process which Cambodian people established under the auspices of the UN in 1993. We strongly appeal to all Cambodian leaders to bring about political stability, civil order, and economic reconstruction through national reconciliation and good governance as well as through a free and fair election.	
<u>Burma</u> {J opposes}	[J]: <i>oppose inclusion... delete.</i> [J]: <u>Myanmar (Burma)</u> Burma
LXXXIX . Concerned by the continuing widespread repression in Burma and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful political dialogue with leaders of the democratic opposition and ethnic minorities aimed at achieving a solution to the current situation.{J opposes}	[J]: “Concerned by the <u>current situation in Myanmar</u> , we call on the <u>Government of Myanmar to make further efforts in democratization on the occasion of the accession to the ASEAN,</u> particularly continuing widespread repression in Burma and the large-scale violations of human rights by the regime, we call on the SLORC to enter into a meaningful... [C]: <i>para redraft:</i> “ <u>The Eight note the recent decision of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) to admit Burma as a member of the organization in July and express the hope that the members of ASEAN will use their influence to encourage an early return to democracy in Burma.</u> ”
<u>Next Summit</u>	
XC . We have accepted the invitation of the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom to meet in Birmingham next year.	[UK]: <i>add:</i> “...in Birmingham <u>on 15-17 May</u> next year.”

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
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Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-06-14

Subject: [no subject]

Creator: Sherman G. Boone

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Laura K. Capps (CN=Laura K. Capps/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:14-JUN-1997 12:34:10.00

SUBJECT: cloning slides ---- fyi

TO: Michael Waldman (CN=Michael Waldman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Joshua A. King (CN=Joshua A. King/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jordan Tamagni (CN=Jordan Tamagni/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [UNKNOWN])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

The POTUS cloning slides are in a manila folder in Michael's top file drawer. Just so you know. Let me know if you'd prefer they'd be housed some place else.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

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Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-06-16

Subject: G-8 on Cloning, revised again

Creator: Elizabeth Drye

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:44:08.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I'll get a car from East Wing for 3:40. See you soon.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:49:40.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])
READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

We will meet you at east wing (your office?) at 3:40 then.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:57:19.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

great

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 14:19:04.00

SUBJECT: Re: Cloning Meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

How are you getting to the Hill. Can we go together? I will go to today's meeting.

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP [WHO])

CREATION DATE/TIME:17-JUN-1997 12:46:28.00

SUBJECT: Cloning Meetings

TO: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP @ EOP [OPD])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TO: Jeffrey M. Smith (CN=Jeffrey M. Smith/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

Here are the meetings I have scheduled. You should plan on attending. If you cannot, please let me know.

Tuesday, June 17	4:00 pm, Ben Wu, (Morella) 2319R
Wednesday, June 18	3:00 pm, Kevin Brennan (S. Brown) 328 C
	4:00 pm, Kay Holcombe (H. Commerce
Committee)	564 Ford
Friday, June 20	2:30 pm, Karen Nelson and Paul Kim
(Waxman)	
	2204 R

RECORD TYPE: PRESIDENTIAL (NOTES MAIL)

CREATOR: Elizabeth Drye (CN=Elizabeth Drye/OU=OPD/O=EOP [OPD])

CREATION DATE/TIME:18-JUN-1997 09:50:58.00

SUBJECT: Cloning hill meetings

TO: Lucia A. Wyman (CN=Lucia A. Wyman/OU=WHO/O=EOP @ EOP [WHO])

READ:UNKNOWN

CC: Rachel E. Levinson (CN=Rachel E. Levinson/OU=OSTP/O=EOP @ EOP [OSTP])

READ:UNKNOWN

TEXT:

I won't be able to go with you today. Too much happening on tobacco.

Sorry.

**Clinton Presidential Records
Automated Records Management System
[EMAIL] and Tape Restoration Project [Email]**

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies a responsive email, already made available within another collection.

Collection: Elena Kagan systematic processing project.

Bucket: WHO

Creation Date: 1997-06-18

Subject: Other stuff

Creator: Elizabeth Drye
